The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

FAREWELL.

Quick, cut me the least little curl,
It is heavy with perfumes and wet:
We will part, for it must be, my girl,
When our lips, just for once more, have met.

Say, say of our love that 'twas strong,
You may boast that it lasted a week.
Fah! its memory, buried so long,
Of corruption already must speak,

Alas! 'tis pity, your sorrow
Those soft eyes have reddened with pain.
You may weep, child, to-day, for to-morrow
New love will bring laughter again.

I fly with the breezes I go—
Go whither? Ah! you may forebore?
But never more, child, this I know,
With your smile will you lighten my load.

In the lanes which the wild blossoms bless
A sweeter wild rose will I seek;
Whiter fingers than thine may caress,
And breathe on a better loved cheek.

And, to-morrow, all finished and done,
If my youth is as fresh and as gay,
I will open my heart for the sun
To heal up the wounds of to-day.

—Maurice Boucher.

A PEAL OF BELLS.

Strike the bells wantonly,
Tinkle, tinkle well;
Bring me wine, bring me flowers,
Ring the silver bell.
All my lamps burn scented oil,
Hung on laden orange-trees,
Whose shadowed foliage is the foil
To golden lamps and oranges.
Heap my golden plates with fruit,
Golden fruit, fresh-plucked and ripe;
Strike the bells and breathe the pipe;
Shut out showers from summer-hours;
Silence that complaining lute;
Shut out thinking, shut out pain,
From hours that cannot come again.

Strike the bells solemnly,
Ding dong deep;
My friend is passing to his bed,
Fast asleep;
There's plaited linen round his head,
White forewoist go his feet—
His feast that cannot carry him,
My feast's a show, my lights are dim;
He still; your music is not sweet—
There is no music more for him;
If is lights are out, his feast is done
His bowl that sparkled to the brim
Is drained, is broken, cannot hold.
My blood is chill, his blood is cold;
His death is full, and mine begun.

—Christina Rossetti.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

DEAREST EYES.

Blue eyes, full of laughter,
With their roguish gaze;
Black eyes, in whose depths
Lurks a delusive maze.

Gray eyes, soft and changing,
Well I love thy light,
Turning into morning
Life's most dreary night!

Sky-blue are baby's eyes,
And their depths are clear;
Coal-black are sister's eyes,
And a charm they wear.

Changing gray were *his* eyes,
And I love them well,
E'en more than these few lines
Faintly traced can tell.

Soft gray, too, were other eyes—
Eyes now closed in sleep,
Whose quiet slumber
Is more than passing deep.

So, friends, do you wonder
That, of all the eyes,
Gray wear most to my soul
Sweet and tender ties?

Or, that I so treasure
What nevermore can be?
For the light of gray eyes
Perished bath for me.

JUDITH K. DE CONTEB.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

THE SEASONS.

I.

Sweet childhood! What a dream it is,
Unreal as that of night;
A little June of flowering bliss
With warmth and sunshine dight!
No doubt to until its wak'ning faith,
No past to cloud the soul;
A silvery, lustrous, noon-tide wraith,
With heaven its starry goal.

II.

Bright youth! ah, tender are the chords
Its trembling lyre sends forth;
Ambition teeming thought affords
Weird as the snow-clad North;
And love, the wild ecstatic flame,
Leaps high aloft in joy;
Wide spread the had-strewn meads of fame,
All gold, without alloy.

III.

Ripe manhood! Real the war of life,
No ideal image now;
Tumultuous passions, wrestling, rife,
Hard wrought the anxious brow.
Laurels lie not in every path,
Bread is the priceless boon;
Triumph a mocking aftermath,
That seldom comes too soon.

IV.

And see! old age is in the air,
The garish lights burn low;
Afar the fields that once were fair;
Yonder the violets blow.
Press on, O Soul! a cloudless dawn
Breaks on thine up-turned eyes;
Doomed to awake in worlds new-born,
Deep in the silent skies!

DAVID G. ADEE.

HUNTING EXTRAORDINARY.

A Waterloo (Iowa.) newspaper says: "A few days ago one of our east side merchants started for the country with buggy, wife, dog and gun. Some business matters settled, the merchant grasped his gun and instructed his wife to drive slowly along the road while he would jog along across the fields and bag a few dozen chickens. The wife followed his instructions, but the husband, becoming engrossed in his sport, tramped along behind cornfields and through sloughs, and the result was the wife lost her husband and the husband lost himself. The wife drove along until dark and then stopped at a farmhouse, where she remained until next morning, while the husband finally found the road, but not finding his wife, concluded she had gone home; so he tramped along back to town, a distance of several miles, and footsore and weary. He has made up his mind the next time he goes hunting to wear a bell."

THE recent suicide of Mattie Smith at Chesuncook, Mass., might form the basis of a first class tragedy. She was at a neighbor's visiting, when a young man with whom she had been acquainted but a short time passed the house. She went to the door and called him to come back, but he did not comply with her request, whereupon she started to overtake him, but failing to do so, drew a pocket knife and plunged the blade into her throat.

FARMER BROWN'S STORY.

I have no words for her sweetness; I can't describe her; perhaps, were I to do so, or even could I place her picture before me, you might not see her as I did and do. Every eye makes its own beauty, and to me she was more beautiful than any other living creature. Nellie Brodie, I mean lovely Nellie Brodie, whose father was the sexton of our church, a good old man, but prosy, and prone to tell one or two good stories about ghosts, proved not to be ghosts after all, whenever one met him. Many and many a time have I listened to them out in his little porch, of a summer's night, with the moon bright above us, and mysterious chirps and cries in the bushes, and the smell of the evening primroses growing far sweeter and sweeter, and Nellie still as quiet as a mouse, sitting with folded hands between us.

We are busy folk enough by day; but we idled away the long summer evenings together, and thought no harm of it. It is good to be idle sometimes, is that happy sort of way, and to tell the truth I like it. No man could say I neglected my duty. A better farm no man ever had, and larger crops none gathered, and no starved cattle grazed in my meadows. As for my dairy—but that was sister Jane's doings. A good house. A pretty bright-eyed girl with a warm heart, and a laugh that seemed to be catching. Alone together we two were, and we were fond of each other.

I never told her I liked Nellie Brodie, but I did not hide it from her. Nellie and she were great friends. Over and over again I tried to find out from Jennie what she said about me—Nellie, I mean—but the girl would never let a word slip out. A true woman hides another woman's secrets. I knew that, and I built on it.

"For," said I to myself, "if Nellie disliked me Jennie would give me a hint, sister-like, and save me from mortification. Either she knows nothing, or she knows Nellie likes me."

After that, I may say I courted Nellie. She knew I loved her, I'm sure of that; even if I had not said so out and out, she could not help knowing it.

But there were other young men in the place of course, and many willing enough to listen to old Brodie's stories for the sake of looking at his daughter; and many a jealous pang I had in those days, for Nellie had the same, pretty kindly ways to all, and the same smile for every one.

I used to think that a "no" from Nellie's lips would go straight through my heart like a bullet, and I found it hard to risk the hearing of it. She must say it to all but one of us, and I was not so handsome as one, and not so witty as another, and not so rich as a third. I think I never knew how plain I was though, until I had my photograph taken one day, by a man who had a gallery in the village. I thought at first he must have made too much of my mouth and too little of my eyes, but he showed plainly that the machine must take a good likeness, because it was a machine and couldn't make a mistake. I took the things home and put them in a drawer, and showed them to nobody; but they took the little vanity I had out of me, though I kept saying over and over again, "What do looks matter for man?"

I'd mean't you see, to give Nellie one for her album, but I thought if I looked like that it was best not. I've heard other people speak of the same feelings since, in regard to photographers; and I am not sure now that they were always perfect.

Waiting and watching, hoping and feeling, I let the time slip by; and winter came with its frost and snow, and old Mr. Brodie told his stories by the fire, instead of in the porch; and the lamplight fell on Nellie's yellow hair, as she sat knitting, and making the prettiest picture you ever saw; and I made up my mind to put my fate to the test before Christmas, and didn't. You see when a young fellow is in love he loses courage. But one thing I vowed—Nellie should take a sleigh ride with me.

Tom Armstrong had said—I had heard him—that he meant to drive the prettiest cutter, the prettiest pair of horses, and the prettiest girl in New Bridge. He meant Nellie by the prettiest girl. His turn-out might be what he chose, but Nellie should never go with him. She should go with me.

The snow fell fast; and by morning you could see nothing for miles around but great white drifts, though the sky had grown as clear as though it had been summer. I called for Nellie in the afternoon, and she was ready, and away we went. She looked charming, with her rosy cheeks and bright eyes and sunny hair; and I was happier than ever I had been in my life.

Going out of the village, we met Tom Armstrong, with his splendid cutter. He looked daggers at us both—or at least I thought so; and he went as I heard afterwards to invite Sue Nichol to ride with him. As he drove out of sight, I made up my mind to ask the question that would settle everything on our way home.

Man proposes and Heaven disposes. Things happened that evening that I had not thought of. We were going back, in the moonlight, when I put my hand on Nellie's and made her turn her eyes toward me.

"I had been trying to say something to you for a long while," I said. "Perhaps you guess what it is."

But before I could utter another word, my horses became frightened at something, and away they went like mad things. Nellie clung to me and screamed. I did my best to stop them. They left the road entirely and took their way across a field, and striking against a stump the snow had hidden, the sleigh was overturned, and we were thrown out together.

I was not hurt, but Nellie lay insensible. I lifted her in my arms and clasped her to my bosom, and begged her to open her eyes and to speak one word to me. But she was like one dead and in my terror I dared not take her home. I carried her, instead, to my sister, who frightened half out of her senses, came forth to meet me. She took Nellie into an inner room and bade me bring a doctor; and he was there soon.

I spent an hour of agony, such as I had never felt before; but at last Jennie came to me, all smiles.

"There is no danger," she said. "She has come to herself; she only fainted from fright. You haven't killed her, or even hurt her much, you foolish boy."

And I burst into tears. Jennie bent over me.

"But to think that she should be so sly," she said. "A gentleman's portrait in her bosom all this while, and not a word of it! I'll punish her for it ow."

And away she ran back to Nellie, but my tears were all dried up and my heart was gall. She was engaged to some one else, this girl who was so dear to me. Some one had been there before me, and she wore his portrait next to her heart. Fool that I was not to guess it.

I never asked whose portrait it was Tom Armstrong's or Jack Mayden's, I did not care. When Nellie was well enough to go, in the course of an hour or two, I drove her home and bade her good-bye.

I said: "I regret that I should have been the means of alarming you so, Miss Brodie."

And she looked up into my face with her great blue eyes, and said, "It was so foolish to faint away."

And I thought to myself, "what deceitful creatures women are!" for the look she gave me was as sweet as if she had not worn another man's portrait in her bosom.

A week from that day I went to New York, and sought out an old ship owner, who had been my father's friend.

"I'm tired of farming," I said, "and want to try the sea as a common sailor."

The old man would have laughed me out of the notion; but when he found me firm, he gave me what he could.

I went on board a vessel bound for China, and wrote to sister Jennie, telling her to send for Uncle William and his wife to manage the farm, which I knew they would be glad to do; but I never told her where I was or what I had done. I meant you see to throw myself away, and be heard of no more by any one. Of course I was mad, for the time; that is the only excuse for me.

So I led the sort of a life a sailor in the merchant service leads—for a year or two. I grew no better for it, and no happier. The other men had mostly some one at home—mother or sister, wife or sweetheart—to get a letter or a message from at times; I, of my own act, had no one. And all the while, at work or at mess, or in the hours when watch was kept on deck, I thought of Nellie; saw her as she looked when she sat by her father's side in the summer moonlight; saw her with the firelight on her golden hair, beside the winter hearth; saw her smiling up at me as we whirled through the snow drifts that last bright day, and saw her as she lay like a dead thing in my arms. And fancy painted other pictures. I saw her as Tom Armstrong's wife. I saw her—oh, good heavens!—with his children on her knee!

I am not sure but that I should have turned an idiot, had not something happened to alter the circumstances of my position. This was nothing else than the total wreck of our vessel, and my narrow escape from drowning, but with an arm broken by the falling of a spar. For a month I lay on a sick bed; and then, with a softened heart and a feeling that I was sick of the sea, I went home to sister Jennie, to be a farmer again, if I could.

In these two years she had never had a line from me. Not an angry word did she give me, but ran into my arms and wept on my bosom like a child; and then she showed me the wedding ring on her finger, and the baby lying asleep in the cradle, and told me whose wife she was.

She was Mrs. Tom Armstrong, and I had never guessed they liked each other!

"I am happy as the day is long," she said, "only fretting about you. How could you go away so, Ned? If you did not think of my feelings you might have remembered Nellie Brodie's."

"Nellie Brodie's feelings!" I cried. Don't laugh at me Jennie."

"Laugh at you!" she cried. "Laugh at you my dear! I haven't a thought of it. Did you quarrel that night? It must have been a quarrel I think. Whose fault was it, yours or hers?

"Miss Brodie and I never had a quarrel," I said.

"Oh, Ned," she resumed, softly, "don't try to hide it from me, when I saw your portrait in her bosom. I told you so, I know, and thought it was all settled and was so glad."

"I started up and caught Jennie's wrist. "My portrait!" I cried.

"Why, Ned, Ned, don't look at me so," screamed Jennie; "what does it all mean? Your portrait, of course; one of those photographs you had taken—I found the rest after you went away. Oh, Ned, don't look so, dear!"

"I thought you told me she wore another man's picture," I said. "That drove me away; that, and nothing else. Oh, what a wretched fool I've been! I did not know she had my picture; and I might have cast her away! I who loved her so, and have pined for her all these years!

But Jennie, dear Jennie, with her kind, motherly face and loving woman's eyes, came close to me, and put her arms about my neck, and whispered, "Don't despair, Ned. She has never liked any one else, and I know, for certain, that she wears your picture still."

And those words brought my youth back to me; and the years seemed blotted out, and I was the Ned Brown who fell in love with Nellie Brodie, once more.

Well, Jennie told the truth; I went to see Nellie Brodie, and found her sweet and beautiful as ever; and we were married when the spring came and the birds began to build their nests in the green orchard. Afterwards, when she had been my wife for some time, Nellie told me, under those very apple trees, how she had found my picture one day when no one saw her, and worn it afterwards for love of me—worn it and wept over it while I was far away, trying to forget her—trying, but never succeeding; for the love I had for Nellie Brodie was part of my life, and will be, I believe, part of the eternity, where, when death severs us here, we shall be reunited.

NYMPHS OF THE WAVE.

YOUNG LADIES' SUNDAY SWIMMING MATCH.

[N. Y. Sun, 24.]

The horse cars of the Fort Hamilton line were crowded yesterday afternoon. Women sat upon the seats, and stalwart men clung to the platforms. There was great jollity among the crowds who thronged the cars, and many comments made upon the manly art of swimming, especially as applied to women. The reason of this unusual rush to Fort Hamilton is found in the following advertisement, which appeared in The Sun on Friday last:

Ladies' Swimming Match
at Fort Hamilton,
Saturday and Sunday, August 22 and 23.
Will take place at 2 P. M.

The scene of the swimming match is about a quarter of a mile from the fort, and the sandy walk, along the shelving beach was thronged from noon until three o'clock. At the point where the swimming match was contested, Miss Katie Bennett, teacher of swimming at the Eleventh street bath, has erected comfortable and commodious bathing houses. The beach here is hard, and descends gradually into the bay. The exhilarating surf alone is wanted to render the place as fashionable a resort as Long Branch or Newport. Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton are in full view, and far away to the south are Sandy Hook and the broad Atlantic.

It was three o'clock when Miss Bennett appeared. At this time ten of her pupils all New York girls, had arrived and were anxiously awaiting her coming. The beach was lined with spectators. Miss Bennett had told her pupils that if the day was threatening they need not come. She had expected twenty-four swimmers, but acting upon her warning, many failed to respond. The ten who did appear were remarkable no less for beauty than for the grace which characterized their movements. Pointing them out to the reporter, Miss Bennett said, "You can see the value of a knowledge of swimming to ladies. The grace which they acquire in the water clings to them on the land. Depend upon it, the best swimmers always prove the best walkers and best dancers."

By this time the ten water witches had arrayed themselves in proper costume, and were gamboling in the waves. They floated and they swam; they dived and they moved rapidly upon their backs. Their long hair streamed back, floating on the water like the plumes of an albatross. They laughed joyously and ducked each other with screams of merriment. They were amphibious. The water was cold, but this did not seem to interfere with their fun. They swam with easy, graceful motion. Occasionally one would indulge in a few strokes of the dog paddle; but only for a moment of rest. The exercises of the ladies were rapturously applauded by the spectators.

Miss Bennett then appeared upon the beach and gave her instructions. About 500 yards distant the stake boat was anchored, and the first match was for that distance. The prize was a gold locket. It was contested for by seven of the fair swimmers, Misses Annie and Adeline Mason, Bella and Julia Kahn, Katie and Annie Barclay, and Lena Helwig. The start was ordered, and the girls pushed rapidly forward. Two stalwart men and five swimmers passed over the course with them; and to secure still further protection, men were scattered about at different points of the course. For about twenty yards the ladies kept nearly in a straight line. Then Annie Mason gained slightly over her companions, and this gain was soon made good by her sister Adeline. The two swam together for some distance, but Annie, who is the youngest and the smallest at length forged ahead, and won the victory by about six yards, in two minutes and twenty seconds. She came swimming back with a small American flag fastened in her hair, the badge of victory.

A match of 300 yards was then swam by Katie Barclay and Adeline Mason. This was for a pair of gold earrings, and was won by Miss Mason in one minute and twelve seconds. This was the last contest, and the dripping maidens fled from the water to resume their silks and satins.

The last match of the season is to be contested by Miss Bennett's pupils next Sunday afternoon for a gold watch and chain. It is expected that at least twenty-four ladies will participate in this contest.

A SWEET-SMELLING ODOR.

A writer in Harper's Magazine says: "Musk is a secretion, and is obtained from the muskdeer (*Moschus moschiferus*), a pretty little animal inhabiting the higher mountain ranges of China, Tonquin, and Thibet. The musk is found in a small pocket or pouch under the belly of the deer. The hunters cut off this pouch, which, becoming dry, preserves its contents, and in this state, the article reaches our markets. Musk, when moderately dry, is an unctuous powder of reddish-brown color. It gives out a powerful odor of a warm, aromatic character, and most wonderful presistency. Blending with almost every other scent, it discovers but little of its own peculiarity in compounds, when used in proper proportion, and yet gives them great permanency. In point of general usefulness to the perfumer it is probably unequaled by any other subtance, for, although coarse and undesirable in a pure state, the most popular compounds are those in which it is an ingredient. Genuine musk is very costly, being worth, when separated from its sac and all extraneous matter from $25 to $35 the ounce Its great strength compensates in a measure for its price. One part of musk, it is said, will scent more than 3,000 parts of inodorous powder.

FARM NOTES.

KIDNEY WORMS IN SWINE.

A writer in the Prairie Farmer says: Kidney worm is not a common disease in hogs. Occasionally one or two in a number of hogs suffer from the presence of one or more worms in the kidneys; but the ailment is not often fatal, and becomes so only after a long time of suffering and consequent disease or degeneration of one or both kidneys. In a strong pig two drams of turpentine may be given in four ounces of linseed oil and a little gruel. Great care should be exercised in not killing the pig by drenching it improperly. Besides this the pigs should have sour food, or a little brine of herrings mixed in the food. When in season, sauerkrout, radishes, unripe fruit, cucumbers, celery tops, and especially acorns. Wood ashes should occasionally be mixed in the food. Hogs should have access to clean and fresh drinking water.

CARE OF MOULTING FOWLS.

The season for moulting depends somewhat on the age of the fowl; yet this cannot always be depended upon, as some birds moult at an earlier age than others. August and September are the months to watch your moulting and comparatively naked fowls. Be sure and house them all night; feed upon stimulating food; see to it that they are well supplied with fresh water, and a grass run if possible, as it is the most critical time with poultry. Too much care cannot be taken for their comfort. Roup and many other diseases originate in the system in consequence of severe colds taken in the moulting season, and which often destroy the entire flock the following winter. Be sure your fowl go to their winter quarters in a healthy condition; and with proper care no fear need be entertained of sickly birds.

SOWING GRASS SEED FOR PERMANENT PASTURE.

A correspondent at Danville, Va., propounds the following, to which we subjoin reply:

"I have about ten acres in corn, which has been thoroughly cultivated and the crop is doing finely. The soil is a sandy loam, well drained; lies immediately on the river, produces corn, oats or wheat, and never fails to make a good crop. The ten acres I wish to seed down to grass for permanent meadow about the first of October. With the above facts will you furnish the formula? State distinctly the quantity and variety of seed to the acre."

For a permanent pasture we would recommend the sowing this autumn, on each acre, one bushel of Orchard grass, one gallon Timothy seed, half a gallon of White clover, and six pounds of Kentucky Blue grass. In the spring sow one gallon of Cloverseed per acre. The ground should be well prepared.

CHINCH-BUGS.

A corrrespondent of the Chicago Tribune writes: In some of the southern counties of the State the farmers fight the chinch-bugs by plowing a furrow, and hauling a log through this furrow with a single horse, for the purpose of pulverizing the soil, so that the bugs cannot crawl through it, and also to destroy them when attempting to cross it. This requires considerable labor and rather constant attention. A very good way is to plow under a narrow strip of corn when they first leave the wheat or other grain, which they do when it begins to ripen. They cannot pass over this narrow strip, and, for the want of food, perish. If the corn is not large when first attacked, they can be checked by turning a furrow, with a common one-horse corn plow, on the rows of corn. This will cover those at the base of the stalk, and most of those passing over the furrows will be lost; but when in large numbers, the best way is to plow a land some rods wide, and give it repeated harrowings. This will prevent the great army of wingless bugs passing to the corn, and only leave it for the isolated colonies that my fly over; but, as they mostly move in bodies, these will not prove very destructive. Spring wheat sown early on well-prepared land seldom suffers; it is the late sown that comes in for damage. A cold rain is certain to check these pests; but early seeding and thorough culture are the best preventives. In Central Illinois, spring wheat at best is an uncertain crop; and it is a good harbor for the chinch-bugs. I have discarded it from my farm crops, and do not suffer from the inroads of this insect to any appreciable extent.

BREEDING SOWS.

A correspondent in the Germantown Telegraph, makes the following remarks on breeding sows: One most important point is to keep the animals undisturbed for some weeks before littering. You can hardly manage worse than to disturb them at such times, or weeks beforehand. It is very common to separate the sows from the other hogs after it is well ascertained that they will want the straw. It is not prudent to fret them for a month before littering. Sows that run at large where they can hide away from all observers seldom fail to get along well. You never hear of their over laying their pigs or eating them. Breeders in pens ought to have large pens. They have a craving appetite for meat at such times, and will sometimes eat their pigs. To prevent this let them have some salt pork. I consider the above all important in the successful breeding of sows.

THE BANDIT, PETKO.

An unpleasant sensation has been created at Enos, in Roumelia, by the reappearance in the neighborhood of the renowned Thracian bandit, Petko, who, having retired from business as a brigand and entered into a partnership with a baker in Athens, has now relinquished baking and resumed brigandage as a profession. Petko is one of the most eminent ruffians in existence. He has not only committed innumerable crimes, but has a special partiality for murder. He takes quite a childish delight in killing a fellow-creature. He has been thrice captured, and thrice he has escaped. His partnership with the baker at Athens was, it is stated, dissolved owing to the baker, who is a steady, sober man, being annoyed at Petko's habits; for Petko (although he would not like it to be mentioned) has another weakness besides his love of murder—he "drinks." Brandy and bloodshed are his darling vices, and this makes him rather difficult to get on with in matters of business. The baker therefore gave a little hint to the police as to his partner's antecedents, and poor Petko had to make a hurried retreat from Athens. Enos, having been the scene of his early exploits, had a peculiar charm for him, and he therefore revisited it with six companions after traversing unharmed Albania, Thessaly, and part of Thrace. Since his return he has as yet only robbed three men and murdered another, but it is expected that he will before long display all his former activity, unless compelled again to retire into private life. He has, however, many friends at Enos who feel for him in his misfortune, and are quite ready to lend him a helping hand.

VINEGAR DRINKING—SAD RESULTS OF WOMAN'S VANITY.

A heart-broken father sends the following from Reading, Pa.: "My daughter, at the age of nineteen, last December, weighed one hundred and sixty pounds. Since then I have noticed a gradual falling off; she has become thin, pale and comparatively emaciated; her customary healthy appearance had disappeared, and astonishing to relate, she now weighs only one hundred and fifteen pounds, having lost forty-five pounds in the short space of six months, and during the entire time my wife or myself have not known my daughter to be ill a single day. We were at a loss to account for this most singular change, and after fully discussing the matter we determined to solve the mystery. Our daughter at first evaded a direct answer, but she finally divulged her secret. She says that on the first of January she determined if possible to reduce her weight.

"She was told by a fortune teller to drink strong vinegar in limited doses before her meals three times a day. This she foolishly did, and continued on for months. Now she is completely broken down in health, dyspeptic, nervous, lethargic and generally despondent. Her color is gone, her eyes dull, and all ambition seems to have departed. She says there are other girls of her acquaintance that are practicing the same thing, but with what ruinous results I have not yet been able to learn.

"I enclose you the name of several young ladies and two married women who, I am told, can be placed in the same category as my daughter.

"THE DOORS HAVE BEEN OPEN."

[The Congregationalist.]

When the Rev. Mr. Hallock was settled in Plainfield it was his custom to collect his own salary, for which every voter in the town was assessed. Calling upon Mr. D., the blacksmith, one day, he said: "I have a small bill against you!" "And for what?" "For preaching?" said Mr. D. "I have heard none of your preaching." "The fault is your own," said Mr. H., the doors have been open, and you might have come in." Not long after, as Mr. H., was one day passing the blacksmith shop, Mr. D., hailing him, said: "I have a small bill against you." "And for what?" said Mr. H. "For shoeing your horse?" "I have had no horse shod here," said Mr. H. "The fault is your own," replied Mr. D.; "the doors have been open, and you might have come in." Mr. H. paid the bill.

SAWDUST BRANDY.

We are sorry to learn that a German chemist has succeeded in making a first-rate brandy out of sawdust. We are a friend of the temperance movement, and we want it to succeed, but what chance will it have when a man can take a rip-saw and go out and get drunk with a fence-rail? What is the use of a prohibitory liquor law if a man is able to make brandy smashes out of the shingles on his roof, or if he can get delirium tremens by drinking the legs of his kitchen chairs? You may shut an inebriate out of a gin-shop, and keep him away from taverns, but if he can become uproarious on boiled sawdust and desiccated window sills, any effort at reform must necessarily be a failure. It will be wise, therefore, if temperance societies will butcher the German chemist before he goes any further.—[Dunn County (Tenn.) News.

MISS SHERMAN'S WEDDING INVITATIONS.

The ladies no doubt will be interested in the following, just issued:

The General of the Army and Mrs. Sherman invite you to be present at the
Nuptial Mass and Marriage
of their daughter
Maria Ewing Sherman
and
Thomas William Fitch,
Eng'r Corps, U. S. N,
Which will be solemnized by
His Grace J. B. Purcell,
Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati,
in St. Aloysius Church,
Washington, D. C.
on Thursday, Oct. 1st, 1874,
at eleven o'clock.

The General and Mrs. Sherman
at home
Thursday, Oct. 1st, from 1 until 4 o'clock.
207 I street.

Present this at the Church door.

A PHYSICIAN says "sitting on stoops in the night air is unhealthful." Ladies should desist. They often cause serious palpitation in the hearts of susceptible pedestrians.

VARIETIES.

THE trial of Kullmann, the would-be-murderer of Bismark, will begin on the 19th of October.

A FRENCH scientist claims to have discovered an insect which makes its home in the middle of cigars.

A PHILADELPHIA bride recently received a handsomely bound Bible as a wedding present. On a fly leaf was inscribed "Beware of preachers."

THE New York newsboys got up a corner in the Friday evening paper which contained Moulton's statement, asking, and in the majority of cases receiving, double price for it.

A VERY old lady, named Mrs. Margaret Dickey, died recently at Londonderry, N. H. The house in which she died was the same which she had entered as a bride in the year 1805.

SECOR ROBESON doesn't appear to have had a single Democrat with him on his summer cruise at the expense of the Treasury, but several Republican Senators and Congressmen went in his unctuous company.

A CORRESPONDENT says: "Speaking of engagements, there is a lovely little blonde, aged ten, at Saratoga, who wears a diamond solitaire on her engagement finger, and is actually betrothed to a young man of nineteen."

BABIES are said to resemble wheat in several respects. Neither are good for much till they arrive at maturity. Both are *bred* in the house, and *flower* in the family. Both have to be *cradled*, and are generally well *thrashed* before they are done with.

YOUNG Joseph Standley, of Carroll county, Kansas, while returning from a party recently early in the morning, saw a light in the chicken house. He slipped into the house, seized a gun and shot his mother, whom he took for a chicken thief.

THE chemist who was selected by the Boston Board of Health to make analysis of articles of adulteration, reports that the adulteration of ale or beer, beyond a little harmless coloring, in that part of the country, is one of the rarest occurrences.

AN Illinois paper lately contained the following item: "Mr.——, who has been in retirement for a few weeks after marrying and burying three sisters, came up smilingly to the altar again yesterday, having begun on a new family."

"A GENTLEMAN and hired girl!" having taken the plums out of a man's field at Mansfield, O., the other day, he generously advertises that he "will give them sufficient glass jars to put them up for future use, that they may see the fruits of their labors."

A GIRL of sixteen in Buffalo, has fallen so intensely in love with her own brother, a youth of twenty-three years, that her parents have sent her out of the country to Germany, where she will be kept at school until her unnatural passion is cured if cured, it ever can be.

THE Scientific American lately contained a letter from a correspondent, pointing out a danger to be found in cans used in preserving fruit. A mixture of lead and tin is sometimes used in the cheap cans, and the corrosive effects of the fruit upon the lead may result in lead poisoning.

SINCE the fire, the ladies of Chicago have acquired a wonderful command over themselves. When a husband is brought home dead his wife doesn't utter a single howl until she has searched his pockets and satisfied herself that he hadn't any letters from any other woman; then she gives way to her grief.

THE ladies at the Lake Side hotel, Fronteinac, Minnesota, welcomed Joe Jefferson by the preparation of a beautiful white banner, with a border and the words worked tastefully in green leaves. "Welcome to Rip Van Winkle." This was hung in the dining room and met his eye as he entered the room. He is accompanied by his son, Chas. B. Jefferson.

THE swell turnout at Saratoga this year is driven by Colonel Delavan, of New York. It consists of four splendid coal black horses before an English drag, the animals wearing heavily-plated gold-mounted harness. The box is occupied by two sable coachmen, in all the gorgeousness of full livery, gold bands, etc.

BALLOONING experiments have been made recently at the Woolwich Arsenal, England. On one occasion after the balloon had ascended a thousand feet the aeronauts tried a new steering apparatus, but it failed to affect the course of the balloon, although it enabled the aeronauts to make it revolve to the right or left.

SPEAKING of kleptomania, Burleigh, the correspondent of the Boston Journal, says: "A well known man of Brooklyn—a man of property, and quite an exporter in religious meetings—has the disease bad. He will take his basket on his arm, walk down one of the avenues, slyly chuck in a potato, a beet, an onion, or an apple into his basket as he passes along. In due time his bill comes in."

THE father and grandfather of Mr. Cooper, of Stockbridge, Mass., who had his life insured, having each died at the age of forty-one years, he predicted he would die at the same age, and he did die at the time predicted, although apparently in sound health a few days before. Thereupon the company in which he was insured refuse to pay on the ground that the policy was fraudulently obtained, as the insured knew when he was going to die.

THE stringency of the Maine liquor law was shown in a recent case at Augusta, in that State. A druggist was discovered to have some bottles of claret in his possession. It was proved that he had bought it to the order of a physician who had prescribed it to a patient. The physician, being put on the stand, said that he often prescribed claret as a "gentle stimulant," containing from 5 to 8 per cent. of alcohol. The judge charged the jury to convict if they found that the claret had only 3 per cent. of alcohol, and convict they did.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, August 29, 1874

HON. SAMUEL J. TILDEN is likely to be the Democratic nominee for Governor in New York.

THE colored militia of South Carolina are surrendering their arms. There will be peace for a few nights among the henroosts.

THE Republican Convention of Alabama ignored Civil Rights and the colored man. They knew what they imply down there.

A RESOLUTION denouncing the salary grab was offered and promptly squelched by the committee on resolutions at the Ring Convention in Harrisburg on Wednesday.

THE citizens of Allegheny county will be pleased to learn where the "steady reduction of taxation" alluded to in the Ring resolutions comes in. Perhaps some of the Ring organs can explain.

THE nomination of Judge Porter by the Democracy of Tennessee, is a very wise selection. As to the certainty of his election there can scarcely be a doubt. He will receive the united support of all the Conservative elements in the State.

A COLORED man defeated the President of the Steubenville, Ohio, Council for Congressional delegate on Saturday. They wanted to give some complexion to the Bellaire Convention, hence the election of Mr. Africanus Bruce, as one of the delegates.

FORNEY writes letters from Liverpool, whilst the Press earns its wages by supporting the Ring at home. It was a matter of necessity, but too strong a dose for the ostensible proprietor to take down at once,so he eases his mind by an extended trip to foreign parts.

GRANT will leave Long Branch about the middle of September, but not for the White House. He goes to St. Louis, and thence to Washington, Pa. In the meantime he will make sundry trips to New York and other places, where good drinks and choice cigars are furnished free of charge.

THE declaration of the Radical State Convention in favor of common schools cannot fail to create enthusiasm. It was a decided hit, but what a pity when Errett was about it, hunting up unobjectionable things to endorse, that it did not occur to him to have a resolution in favor of the Bible and the Declaration of Independence.

THE impudence of the resolutions of the Republican State Convention, written by Russel Errett, provokes a horse laugh even from the Dispatch. They exceed in cheek anything ever before attempted in the State, and unless Republicans are mere wooden men, to be moved about as the Ring may dictate, they will be treated with the contempt they deserve.

Now the Gazette tries to squirm out of its charges against Gen. Allen. Very well, if it desires to do so, we can't help it. But will it please explain its own editorials,published on Friday in the Dispatch and POST, in which it directly and by implication charges Gen. Allen with being connected in some way with using the State funds for personal speculation. If the Gazette attaches no meaning to its words, let it say so.

RUMORS come from Harrisburg to the effect that Senator Cameron is desirous of resigning his seat in the Senate and that an alliance has been formed by which his son, Don, will succeed him. Then Major Errett is to take the place of Senator Scott, the first plot in the movement being to capture the next legislature. This information comes entirely through Republican sources—the exposure being made by a friend of Judge Butler, the defeated candidate for Supreme Judge.

THE Long Branch part of the government, realizes by this time what it costs to offend the Camerons. Had he appointed Don Cameron Secretary of the Treasury, there would have been no mention of Hartranft for President, but the Keystone State might have led the way to a third term, or at least paved the remaining portion of his time with good intentions and friendly aid, but as it is, he must not indulge in any more dreams of future rule. The Republican party of Pennsylvania as at present controlled, by Cameron, Mann, Mackey & Co., must be reckoned as publicly pledged against Grantism in all its phases. Good bye, Ulysses.

THERE is a very studious attempt made on the part of the Radical press to show that the whites in South Carolina are committing outrages upon the blacks. A Washington special in yesterday's Commercial speaking of this matter says that "the disturbances in South Carolina are attracting much attention in official quarters. They appear, so far, to be confined entirely to the blacks, the whites evincing no desire to take any part in them." From this we are led to infer that the "outrages" complained of are committed by the negroes upon one another. And yet the Commercial will no doubt insist that the Democrats are to blame.

THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

Taken all in all,the Radical Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday seems to have been, in many particulars, one of the most remarkable political bodies that ever assembled in this State. It seems to have been ruled by three cardinal principles, trickery, thieving and gouging. The Philadelphia Ring, with a moderately small majority of delegates, was yet able to swallow up what little of honesty of purpose there was in the Convention, as easily as a full grown alligator can dispose of a two year old African.

After Philadelphia, Allegheny county had the largest delegation in the Convention, and to secure it bodily was all that was necessary for the Philadelphia—or more properly speaking—State Ring. Mackey, Mann & Co., therefore began to dicker for the Alleghenians. A more gullible set of gudgeons were never snared with a tempting bait. The delegates placed the most implicit confidence in Mr. Mackey,who it appears acted as broker in the transaction, and immediately closed a bargain by which they agreed to sell their votes at a premium of about 35 per cent. That is to say, Allegheny was to give seventeen votes for Paxson, for Supreme Judge, and Philadelphia would give twenty-four votes for Graham,for Lieutenant-Governor. This of course would nominate both these gentlemen,and give both Philadelphia and Allegheny a candidate.

The opponents of the State Ring saw through this trick, but the Allegheny delegates could not or would not see anything wrong or tricky on the part of Mackey, Mann & Co. The opponents of the Ring thought to make the managers show their hands, by taking up the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor first, but when the vote was taken Allegheny voted with the Ring to nominate the Supreme Judge first; thus throwing away their only chance of holding the Ring managers to their bargain. The Allegheny gudgeons voted solid for Paxson and of course he was nominated.

The ballot for Lieutenant-Governor was then taken, and no sooner was it fairly in progress than the Allegheny delegates saw how badly they were sold. The Philadelphia tricksters laughed in their faces as they voted against Mr. Graham. Such gullibility on one side and such boastful perfidy on the other was never before seen in a representative Convention. It must have been cheering to Errett and Mackey to see their friends from Allegheny squirm, as they paid them back for their action in the late County Convention. The entire proceeding of nominating a ticket was a farce, after the Ring once sprung its trap. There was nothing left to do then but to go through the form of ratifying the slate that had been brought up from Philadelphia.

But not the least interesting part of the proceedings is the platform read by Mr. Errett, the man who was never known to be connected with any political Ring, but whose very thoughts—on political matters—are as pure as snow. In his first resolution Mr. Errett recites:

> The Democratic party, as it exists to-day, is the same party in aim, in principle, and in purpose, that it always has been.

There is perhaps more real and salient truth in these three lines than in all the rest of the platform put together. The aim and principle and purpose of the Democratic party to-day, as in times past, is honesty and economy in the administration of the government, and the jealous preservation of the rights of the citizens and the States. Since the advent of Radicalism the national capital has become disgraced as the central sink of fraud, corruption and jobbery; the annual expenses of government have increased hundreds of millions of dollars; the people are taxed to the last extremity, and their constitutional rights have been repeatedly threatened with annihilation. In view of these facts, it is well for the country that the Democratic party still adheres to the purity of its principles and motives.

But the second and third resolutions are as humorous as the preceding extract is truthful. We give them below.

> 2. The Republicans of Pennsylvania having been the first to demand a change in the Constitution that would abolish special legislation and all its attendant evils, and the necessary legislation for the call of a Constitutional Convention for that purpose having emanated from them, we are justified in rejoicing, to-day, over the accomplishment of that great reform and over the delivery of the State from the evil consequences of the old system.
>
> 3. The movement for the formation of the new Constitution having been made by the Republican party and carried to completion under its auspices, the task of putting in operation the machinery of the new fundamental law belongs to it, of right, and the duty it involves will be, as it has been, faithfully performed by it.

When we reflect that the abuses in special legislation were inaugurated in the Legislature by the Radical leaders—many of whom were in the Convention—when they came into power in 1861, and were by them continued so openly and notoriously, until the whole people without a thought of political division rose up and by presistent demands, compelled a change in the organic law, the above resolutions lose a great deal of their intended force. It should be remembered, too, in connection with the reading of the above, that the men who are nominated on the ticket, all labored for the defeat of the new Constitution, the men who run the Convention did the same thing, and that the man who presented the resolutions was its bitter and unrelenting antagonist,and left nothing undone that he could do, defeat it. We also desire to call attention to the fact that every prominent Republican who favored the adoption of the new Constitution, and who came before the Convention was most outrageously snubbed. Let us begin with the case of Mr. Lilly. He was a warm friend of the Constitution. He was proposed for temporary chairman and defeated by Mr. Lear, a gentle- who refused to sign the Constitution as a member of the Convention that framed it, and opposed it to the last, as he and the whole State Ring that ruled the Convention oppose it,now,and are determined to emasculate it if the people elect them to power again this fall. Mr. Rutan, the Chairman of the Convention opposed the Constitution, as did Mackey, and Mann, and Errett and the rest of them.

A prominent Republican State politician, who was himself a member of the Constitution Convention, said to us more than three weeks ago: "Every man who is nominated, and who obtains recognition in the Harrisburg Convention will be one whose record is opposed to the adoption of the Constitution. Every prominent Republican in the State who favored its adoption has been marked, and is destined to be thrown overboard. Look closely at the proceedings of the Convention and see if my words are not verified." We made a note of the gentleman's predictions at the time, and the proceedings of the Convention literally verifies all he said.

The Ring saw that they dare not go before the people without a fulsome endorsement of the Constitution, but we ask, if there is any truth in these resolutions,—if they contain a particle of good faith; why was every friend of the Constitution in the Convention slaughtered, and only its enemies recognized and honored with nominations? The trick is too flimsy. Despite the finely drawn Ring resolutions, the people are not going to trust the execution of the new Constitution to the hands of its known and sworn enemies.

In conclusion we would refer to that part of the first resolution that points with pride to the steady reduction of taxation in the Commonwealth. There is certainly no man in Pennsylvania, outside of an insane asylum, who will be humbugged by the statement. Let the taxpayers hereabout answer as to the steady decrease of their taxes! Let them go to the proceedings of the last Legislature and note the extra items of increased taxation, and find a reduction if they can. Such party knavery is not going to win. The taxpayer who finds his tax doubled and trebled in a single year, don't believe that it is being "steadily reduced."

HOW THE RING NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED.

As everybody expected the Commercial and the Gazette swallow them whole. The Dispatch makes a wry face, but will no doubt, soon be whipped into the traces. The Telegraph is disposed to dissent from the action of the Convention, and uses some very bold language which we quote elsewhere. It, like the Dispatch, if we mistake not, will soon be as enthusiastic in defense of the corrupt Ring nominees as their neighbors the Commercial and Gazette. The Chronicle has but little to say; it does not disguise the fact that Paxson was obnoxious to a large portion of the Convention, and truly adds that as one Judge of the two parties is to be elected to the Supreme Bench, objections to Paxson are now too late. The Leader has very little to say concerning the candidates, but notices the slap at Grant and delivers itself of the following well directed and effective shots:

> The best, because the boldest, thing the convention at Harrisburg did yesterday, was claiming credit for the excellent new Constitution which the State has got, when the fact was that the men who engineered that convention *fought the new Constitution with all their might in its inception, opposed its adoption, and as long as possible obstructed the putting of it into execution.* The best, because the slyest thing, the Convention omitted to do was the ignoring of the "back-pay steal" which the party made one of its show planks last year. Negley and others having been nominated in spite of that resolution, it was thought best to quietly drop it this time—especially as Simon hims if was a back-payster, and does not care about having this thing thrown up at him unnecessarily.

A SEVERE CRITICISM.

The Dispatch yesterday morning in commenting upon the Harrisburg Ring platform calls it "a Dead-wood Makeshift," and very fully exposes the fallacies and the falsities woven into it by Mr. Errett, with such bungling ingenuity. It describes the first resolution as a studied attempt to "ignore unpleasant truths," and thinks that it would have been far wiser for the managers, instead of falsely assuming a reduction of public expenditures, which has no existence, to have made a "free admission that there was need for strickter economy." Passing on to the next it says:

> Nor is the next resolve a particularly strong one. It declares that "the Republicans of Pennsylvania were the first to demand a change in the Constitution that would abolish special legislation and all its attendant evils," and goes on to add "we are justified in rejoicing to-day over the accomplishment of that great reform, and over the delivery of the State from the evil consequences of the old system."

The Dispatch does not take any stock in this assertion, because it has not forgotten the events of a year ago, when the question of its adoption came before the people of the State, and disposes of this claim as follows:

> The truth is as stated already, that while the masses of the Republican party joined heartily in the movement, Cameron, Scott, Errett,Mann & Co. were against it. Also, the Democracy were heartily in favor of the new Constitution, and indeed their leaders gave it a public endorsement when Cameron, Scott, Errett, Mann & Co. were fighting it. With the remembrance of this fresh in the public mind, we cannot see the wisdom of making such a special claim as is involved in the above quoted paragraph.

The fact is that not only were the Democracy as individuals in favor of the adoption of the instrument, but favored it as an organization; the Democratic State Committee having prepared an address and sent it out all over the State, asking the Democracy to go to the polls and vote for its adoption. This appeal was responded to everywhere by the members of the party. But can the same be said of the Republican party as an organization? Not at all. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Mr. Errett, and its members, and the present candidates on the Ring State ticket all opposed it, so far as lay in their power, virtually, arrayed the Republican organization against its adoption.

Now, we ask Mr. Errett if he believes what is recited in the second and third resolutions of his platform? and if so, when did he come to his present state of mind? Did he not know when he prepared and read those resolutions that it was a mere catch-penny trick, and that he and the men who controlled the Convention hate and detest the Constitution from the bottom of their hearts, and are resolved to strip it of all of its restrictions if they succeed at the polls this fall? The Dispatch says of Mr. Errett on this subject:

> He should bear in mind that he himself and the powerful faction with which he is allied—the leaders who on Thursday fashioned the ticket and the platform, even to this particular resolution—were bitterly opposed to granting the change when the people sought it, and fought the revised Constitution with an earnestness which, to say the least, contrasts strangely with their present enthusiasm over it as expressed through Editor Errett.

The striking dishonesty of the Ring in this single particular alone, could not be more clearly set forth than in the words of the Dispatch as given above, and we commend them to the honest and independent Republican voters of the State.

A TERRIBLE DILEMMA.

The Gazette has its candidate for President, and yet it is not happy. The man who drew the elephant at the lottery was to be envied in comparison with the Gazette with Hartranft on its hands. The lucky ticket holder, who could neither keep the elephant nor give it to his neighbors, found a way out of his difficulties by killing the animal and making soap grease out of the carcass. But the Presidential elephant of our contemporary can neither be kept, given away, nor killed for his hide and tallow. Or changing him to a more celestial simile he is—

> "Without a sphere, without a course,
> A pathless comet and a curse,
> A menace to the universe.—"

of the Gazette. But upon reflection we shall not press the cometary simile further. The elephantine is much more appropriate.

But in the outset, we desire to inform the Gazette, that it did not first suggest Hartranft for President. Early in 1872 THE POST suggested his name for that high office, giving among his other qualifications, his business transactions with one Yerkes, and the fact that he had hung a woman guilty of the awful crime of keeping a boarding house. But this aside. We will cancel our claim of priority, and not dispute the modest claim set up in yesterday's Gazette, as follows:

> The Gazette may fairly claim to have given publicity to Hartranft's name, in advance of others,—our recommendation having been widely quoted by the leading press of the country.

One would think that the Gazette having named the next President, would feel happy. But such is not the case. There is a mighty undertone of sorrow running through its joy, like wormwood and gall commingled with honey and nectar. It grieves most grievously, and in its boisterous bursts of uncontrollable sorrow, it says that which will no doubt make the heart of its chosen Presidential candidate to quake like the leaves of the aspen when "the wild winds are up and away."

It has full faith in his "personal" purity and the upright manliness of his administration of the State government, but his "surroundings." Aye, there's the rub. That is what brings calamity to the Gazette's Presidential elephant. When it takes a squint at these "surroundings," there comes before its vision the pathetic story told by Noah Webster in his Elementary Spelling Book about "Poor Tray." Tray was an excellent and well-behaved dog—a mastiff of noble aims and pure purposes, a canine that scorned to do a mean act. But he fell into bad company. One day he took up with "Tiger" and "Ring," and various other curs of low degree and evil propensities, and went carousing around the village—of Harrisburg, perhaps—and the result was what any pure minded and intelligent dog might have foreseen. The irate villagers armed themselves with clubs, pitchforks, dornicks, bean poles and black snake whips and fell upon the festive dogs and gave them a most terrific beating. Poor Tray getting the worst of it, although he was a noble minded dog in whose bosom no evil thought had ever entered; but the villagers seeing what kind of company he kept, concluded that he was as bad as the rest of them and mauled him accordingly.

This sad and truthful story came before the vision of the Gazette, like the reflex of a half-forgotten dream and filled it with a grief which is touching to contemplate. This is the way in which it relieves its overburdened soul:

> The only direction where he is open to criticism, is in his surroundings. How far he should be held responsible for these is an open question. The recommendation and the after manipulations, will of course be attributed to the State Ring. . . . . Could a resolution have been spontaneously developed, that could not have been suspected as having originated with, or been the product of the State Ring, the effect would have been, in every particular good. . . . . Yet all this does not, of course, change the fact that the resolution recommending him for the Presidency, emanated from the Ring, and that this fact beclouds the entire movement. . . . . Hartranft, by himself, and on his own record, is strong and popular. But there is a very uncomfortable feeling, as regards having any mere combination extended over the National Government. This is the secret of the entire question, and this is the light in which it will stand or fall.

We have often felt that such profuse lachrymal glands were a burden to the possessor. The Gazette should cheer up—Hope is not altogether dead and dry yet. The rains and the gentle dews may yet revive the drooping flower. We beg our contemporary to remember, while he rains his tears indiscriminately upon the just and the unjust, that it was not the Ring but the Gazette that "spontaneously" mounted Governor Hartranft upon the Presidential Pegassus. And having set his face in the direction of the White House, should the "hip-hip-hurrahs" of the Ring, when they see the mighty rider, turn the serene joy of the Gazette into the gall of bitterness? In all reason, we should say no. Let it run its glorious candidate "single-handed and alone." That's the way to do it. Let it pluck Hartranft from his "surroundings" as a brand from the burning, and set him on Fame's eternal mountain tops as a beacon for the nation, as the day and night star of hope for every patriot in the land. The Gazette having presented Hartranft for President, owes it to the country to remove him at once from his dangerous "surroundings." To let him remain there longer is to endanger the fame of the next Administration. We appeal to "all the leading papers of the country" that seconded the Gazette's motion, to insist that the "oldest" shall at once proceed in solid column to Harrisburg and rescue the next President from his "surroundings."

It strikes us that the Gazette did not fully realize the awful self-imposed responsibilities it assumed when it undertook the job of making a President of the United States, or it would not sit blubbering like a boy, when it discovers that its candidate is and has been in the habit of keeping very bad company. Rise up, and gird on your armor like a man, and go forth to battle. Seize your candidate by the nape of the neck and jerk him out from the midst of his evil companions, even if in the sudden transition his boots and breeches are left behind. Don't tarry to get his neither garments. His comrades will divide them by lot, and thus save all explanations as to the contents of the pockets. But do something besides blubbering over his "surroundings;" and whatever you do, do it quickly. Delays are dangerous. The country depends on you to make the next President, and the people want a good job when it is done.

MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

On Saturday morning, the public was treated to another—and let us trust the last—avalanche of the Brooklyn abomination. We are frank to say that Mr. Moulton's statement is anything but clear, and of itself convincing of any single fact. Its arrangement is ingenious but not skillful in a legal sense, and bears evidence of having passed, in its preparation, through the hands of Gen. Butler. It is the argument of a pettifogger, in which it is sought to convince a jury of a fact, by beclouding the testimony with sophistries.

If Mr. Moulton has or had in his possession the evidence to corroborate his assertions, he fails to present this evidence in a clear, concise and convincing manner. All the documentary evidence that he produces, is written in that stilted, designing style, peculiar to all the actors in this disgusting drama, which may mean anything or nothing, according to the prejudice of the reader. We are bound to believe that there is something in this scandal, and so believing, a great number of the documents submitted, especially Mr. Beecher's letters, carry with them a very strong inference that he is guilty of a very grave offense against society, morality and religion.

But yet these letters alone, prove nothing absolutely, and written as they are in a spirit of evasion and concealment, interladed with sentimental nonsense, with occasional dashes of blasphemy, they are not what a careful lawyer would regard as first-class corroborative testimony. Gen. Butler—and it is conceded that he supervised the statement in its preparation—saw this, and took the pettifogging tack, making the evidence confuse the jury, where it would not clearly convince, trusting to chance for the verdict. Now it does not follow that the pettifogger always has the wrong side of the case. He may be on the side of the truth, and yet find it necessary to resort to pettifogging to gain his point, owing to the prejudice of the court, the stupidity of the jury, or the well devised false evidence on the other side. But even in cases of this kind, pettifogging is neither respectable nor commendable. Mr. Moulton has not presented frankly his testimony against Mr. Beecher, however, true it may be in the main.

But it is certainly true that Mr. Beecher is left in an unpleasant predicament after the publicity of this statement by his friend and confidant, Mr. Moulton. Many who were inclined to believe him innocent of the charges brought against him, will now regard him as guilty, unless he prove his innocence. When the charge was first brought against Mr. Beecher he was presumably innocent until proven guilty. In the light of all the evidence, we think that that event has arrived, and he is put upon his defense.

It will be rememberad that the Exining Committee of Plymouth Church was not a court before which Mr. Beecher was being tried upon charges preferred against him. It was of his own selection and he went before it to prove himself innocent. Hence, the *onus probandi* has been upon him from the first, and taking the course that he did the legal axiom is reversed and he is presumably guilty until he proves himself innocent. As we have said had Mr. Beecher been arraigned before some tribunal that was to try the question of his guilt or innocence,and in response to charges preferred against him,the world would have had no right to presume his guilt until it was proven. But pursuing the opposite course, and undertaking to establish his innocence he is bound to do it, or be taken as guilty.

The case stripped of all its verbriage is substantially, that Mr. Beecher was charged with adultery with Mrs. Tilton. This he denied, and appointing his own Committee, offered to prove his innocence. Taking only the direct testimony the case stands thus:

I. Mr. Beecher's proof of innocence—His own denial of guilt.

II. 1. Proof of Mr. Beecher's guilt—Mrs. Tilton's written confession of her sin.

2. Mr. Tilton's sworn statement that Mr. Beecher confessed his guilt to him.

3. Mr. Moulton's statement that Mr. Beecher repeatedly made a confession of his guilt.

Here are three witnesses against one, so that instead of Mr. Beecher proving his innocence, his guilt is established. But Mrs. Tilton made a recantation of her confession. Having contradicted herself, her testimony is entirely worthless and must be thrown out. This leaves two witnesses against one, and as neither of them is impeached, any court would instruct a jury that the word of Moulton and Tilton, testifying to the same precise fact, must be taken as against Mr. Beecher's denial of the fact.

The documentary evidence although it is not strongly corroborative of the charges against Mr. Beecher, still taken in connection with the direct testimony of Moulton and Tilton, and the confession of Mrs. Tilton, certainly strengthen,the case against him. If he is really innocent, it now devolves on him to make the fact appear.

THE POST is afraid this journal has been whipped into the traces of the "Ring" on the State nominations. Our columns for the past two days bear testimony on the subject that might lead THE POST to a different opinion, if it were only fair enough to express it.

Oh, no, not at all. THE POST didn't say so, as the Dispatch will discover by a reference to our columns. What we did say was: "The Dispatch makes a wry face, but will no doubt soon be whipped into the traces." We hope our predictions will prove erroneous, and that the Dispatch will not be "whipped in." It has done very well since the Ring nominations were made and for which we accord it much credit. We trust it will continue to the end of the chapter, and demonstrate that it is no longer, like its neighbors the Commercial and Gazette, in the clutches of the Ring. Let it refrain from coming out a few weeks or days prior to the election in favor of the cause it now so eloquently denounces, but stick to its sayings of Thursday and Friday, and it will demonstrate that it can be both fearless and consistent.

IT is touching to observe how easily the Gazette is satisfied. After demonstrating, that Gen. Allen was not the man for the place that he occupied, after his renomination it says:

> We have expressed, decidedly our convictions as to the impolicy, as well as wrong, of using the State moneys for personal profit, and this ended, and in all other respects General Allen is better situated to stand as a candidate than he was when he ran before.

We have a very strong conviction that if Gen. Allen has been doing what the Gazette says he has, that he is not a fit man to be re-elected. If he has been using the money of the State for personal profit, either in his own behalf or in conjunction with others—and we have the Gazette's statement for it, then the people of this State, in the language of Sir Matthew Hale upon one occasion, should say to him: "Come down from a place which you are in no way worthy to hold." The Gazette's conscientious scruples are too easily removed.

WE sincerely hope the telegraphic wires and the columns of the press will no longer be burdened with the nauseous details of the Beecher scandal. The youth of the country have been more demoralized by this affair than by the reading of the lowest grade of romantic literature, vicious and widely disseminated as it is. In this case the characters are real. The central figure, hitherto held up as a model of the heroic virtues, whilst the balance held a fair position in refined society. The example is fearful, and the bad effect far reaching and demoralizing.

THE Boston Advertiser recommends that President Grant should return to Washington at least once a fortnight throughout the whole recess of Congress, for the purpose of holding cabinet meetings. In our judgment this recommendation is as wise as it is necessary. If adopted it would prevent the members of the cabinet from being long absent from Washington. It would enable any private person having business with the government to transact that business in a satisfactory and final manner. It would not lead a foreign minister—a stranger to this country—to ask where the seat of the federal government is. It would tend to reduce to tolerable proportions the evil of 'absenteeism,' which as a system is growing altogether too large for decency or safety."

TILTON lays his damages at $100,000 in the civil action which he has brought against Beecher.

MOULTON SPEAKS AT LAST.

WHAT HE CHARGES.

Letters From Various Parties.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I became a party, almost accidentally, in the unhappy controversy between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton. I had been a friend of Mr. Tilton since my boyhood, and for Mr. Beecher I always entertained the warmest admiration. In 1870 I learned for the first time, that Mr. Beecher had given Mr. Tilton so grave a cause of offense, that if the truth should be made public, a great national calamity would ensue. I believed that the scandal would tend to undermine the very foundation of social order; to lay low beneficent power for good in our country, and blast the prospects and blight the family of one of the most brilliant and promising of the rising men of the generation. Thus, disastrousas I deemed it,and still regard it, I determined to try and avoid it. For nearly four years I have labored most assiduously to save both of these men from the consequences of these acts, whether of unwisdom or passion—acts which have already seriously involved them in a needless and disastrous quarrel, which is made the pretext of pouring on the community a flood of impurity and scandal deeply affecting their own families, and threatening, like a whirlwind, if not stilled, to draw into its vortex the peace of mind and good repute of a host of others. More than all, I saw that, because of the transgression of another, innocent children would be burdened with a load of obloquy which would weigh most heavily and cruelly on their young lives.

All these considerations determined me to take an active part in the transactions which have since become so notorious. This decision involved me in great anxiety and labor, for which the hope of saving these interests could be my only compensation. Even if that reward had not failed me, and instead of it an attempt is made to throw on me a part of the shame and disgrace which belongs to the actors alone, one of them, whom I have zealously endeavored to serve, has seen fit, with all the power of his vast influence and matchless art as a writer, to visit on me the penalties of his own wrong doing; at the same time publicly appealing to me to make known the truth, as if it would justify his attack on me. I felt that the failure of my exertions had not been owing to any fault of mine. I worked faithfully and sincerely, under the almost daily advice and direction of Mr. Beecher, with his fullest approbation, confidence and beaming gratitude, until, as I think, in an evil hour for him, he took other advice. I have failed, and now, strangely enough, he seems to desire to punish me for the sad consequences of the folly, insincerity and wickedness of his present counsellors. Mr. Beecher in his statement, testifies that he brought this investigation without my knowledge or advice. Even while mourning what seemed to me the utter unwisdom of this proceeding, I have done all I could honorably to avert a catastrophe. I have kept silent although I saw with sorrow that the silence was deeply injuring the friend of my boyhood, and, prompted by a sense of duty, not to one only, but to all the parties involved, I denied the united and public appeals made to me by Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton to produce the evidence in my possession; partly because I felt that the injury thereby done to Mr. Tilton was far less calamitous than the destruction which must come if I should comply with this request, but I feel clearly that in one emergency I should speak, namely: in defence of my own integrity of action if it should be wantonly assailed. I left Mr. Beecher *untrammeled* by facts in my hands to defend himself, without necessity of attacking me by the published accusations of Mr. Beecher, effecting my character, my own self-respect. The advice of friends and public justice make it imperative that the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth should now be fully declared. I give to the public, therefore, the statement I had prepared to bring before the Committee without alteration or addition of a sentence and scarcely a word, certainly without change of a single syllable. Since I read Mr. Beecher's statement and evidence, or because of it, this paper I withheld from the Committee when before it, in a last desparing effort for peace. At the earnest solicitation of some of Mr. Beecher's friends and with the approval also of some of the most valued of my own, I do not now give it to the Committee but to the public because its production concerns myself rather that the principals.

FRANK MOULTON.

MOULTON' STATEMENT.

Gentlemen of the Committee:

I need not repeat to you my great, very great sorrow, to feel obliged to answer your invitation, and, with the permission of the parties, to put before you the exact facts which have been committed to me, or come to my knowledge, in the unhappy affair under investigation. In so doing I shall use no words of characterization of any of them, or of inculpation of the parties; nor shall I attempt to ascribe motives save when necessary to exactly state the facts, leaving the occurrences, their acts of omission and commission, to be interpreted by themselves. In giving conversations or narratives I of course can, in most cases, give only the substance of the first; and I will attempt to give words only, when they have so impressed themselves upon my mind as to remain in my memory; and of the latter only so much as seems to me material.

I have known Mr. Theodore Tilton since 1850, intimately, in the kindest relations of social and personal friendship. I have known Rev. Henry Ward Beecher since 1869, and then casually as an acquaintance and as an attendant upon his ministrations up to the beginning of the occurrences of which I shall speak.

TILTON'S SEVERENCE FROM THE INDEPENDENT.

Seeing Mr. Tilton's valedictory as editor of the Independent, on the 22d of December, 1870, I inferred there had been some difference between himself and Henry C. Bowen, proprietor, but learning that Tilton had been retained as contributor to that journal and editor of the Brooklyn Union, of which Bowen was also proprietor, I supposed that the differences were not personal or unkind. Up to that time, although I had been a frequent visitor at Mr. Tilton's house and seen himself and Mrs. Tilton under all phases of social intercourse, I had never heard or known of the slightest disagreement or unkindness existing between them; but had believed their marital relations were almost exceptionally pleasant.

THE FIRST TROUBLES.

On the 26th of December, 1870, being at Mr Tilton's house, he came home from an interview with Mr. Bowen, and told me, with some excitement of manner, that he (Beecher) had just had a conference with Mr. Bowen, and that in that interview Mr. Bowen had made certain accusations against Mr. Beecher, and had challenged him (Mr. Tilton) as a matter of duty to the public, to write an open letter, which Mr. Bowen was to take to Mr. Beecher, of which he showed me the original draft, which is as follows:

THAT LETTER.

BROOKLYN, December 26, 1870.

Henry Ward Beecher—SIR: I demand that, for reasons which you explicitly understand, you immediately cease from the ministry of Plymouth Church, and that you quit the city of Brooklyn as a residence.

[Signed.] THEODORE TILTON.

Tilton explained that the words "for reasons which you explicitly understand," were interlined at the request of Bowen, and he further stated that he was prepared to believe his charges, because Beecher

Continued on Seventh Page.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WAIL OF THE WIND.

I.

Wind, sigh through the trees!
Ceaselessly, mournfully glide
Over the land and the seas
In a weird, invisible tide!

II.

Breathe on the lowly home,
A mother longs for her boy
Away on the angry foam,
Where wave and tempest destroy.

III.

Howl in the broken shrouds,
Stifle the drowning cry,
Naught but ocean and clouds;
'Tis a sailor's fate thus to die!

IV.

Moan for the brave young heart!
Mourn for the mother dead!
Sorrow sharpened the dart,
Grief laid the sod o'er her head.

V.

Wind, waft thee along,
Gently and sadly and low!
Memories come at thy song,
Tears will unbidden o'erflow.

DAVID G. ADEE.

DANCING.

Warm climates seem to be naturally productive of and the most favorable to the best singers and dancers. There alone can be found that glow and vivacity, that impetuousness and enthusiasm, which can hardly ever be equalled in notheren climates. In Russia, for instances, dancing is as common a pastime as in Spain or Italy. But how vast the difference! The Russian peasant's dance is heavy, listless, and oftentimes devoid of gracefulness. He merely swings to and fro to the monotonous music of the balateica, a long guitar, whose notes are frequently drowned by the shouts and songs of the bystanders. The dance of the Cossacks is nothing but a noisy tramp, or condensed stamping of the feet, dignified with the euphonious names of "koppak," "trapak," and "kastchok." But the Court dance is the polonaise, of Polish organ, as indicated by the name. It is merely a measured promenade or march, affording the very best opportunity for conversation, is at once graceful and unconstrained while the strictest etiquette may be maintained. The redowa, mazurka and varsovienne are all Polish dances. Great Britain, France and Germany have each been the birth-place of quite a number of special or fancy dances, but at the present day there is really no national dancing, and the same style prevails in all countries, at least in good society. The jig and country dance are purely English, while the reel is unmistakably of Scotch, origin. The minutes—so called because of the short step (menus pas) taken in the different figures—originated in the old French Province of Poitou, and was afterwards introduced by the Marquis de Flaumarens into England, where it long remained in favor, and deservedly, for it was a dignified and graceful dance. The gavotte, which has recently come into fashion here as a fancy dance, was tripped centuries ago, by the peasant girls in the gavot's country—a small mountainous country in the neighborhood of Gap in the South of France.

The ever delightful waltz, contrary to general belief, is not of German origin. It was extremely popular in France toward the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and became known in Germany only after that period. Its popularity was soon established in all countries, despite the prejudices and objections raised against it. The polka was brought from the forests of Hungary in 1840, and created quite a sensation. Everything was done in polka fashion. There were polka hats and dress goods, and polka jewelry and polka trimming. Shortly after the polka became popular here, or about the same time, Mr. Polk was elected to the Presidency of the United States, and owing to this somewhat singular coincidence, many persons supposed that the new dance had been named after him, or in his honor. The schottische and mazurka next came in vogue, and from that time fancy dances multiplied rapidly, many of them going out of fashion before the end of a month. Not a few of the modern dances were first brought out on the stage.

The cotillion introduced here under the name of the German—is a very old dance, which has been but slightly modified, for most of its figures were well known more than one hundred years ago in several of the ancient Provinces of France. The bouquet, mirror and butterfly figures, for instance, were quite popular, and it mainly consisted, and does now, of round dances. Then, as now, it required some talent to be a good leader of the cotillion. The Orientals are very fond of witnessing ballets and intricate passuels, but they never dance themselves. The dances of the bayaderes and almees are true pantomimes, though not always very delicate or graceful ones.

CONCERNING COMETS.

From the last number of Nature we glean a few entertaining facts concerning that class of bodies to which our recent heavenly visitant belongs. They describe eclipses extremely elongated, of which the sun occupies the focus; the point nearest the sun is called the perihelion, while the most distant point (in a truly parabolic orbit this would be infinite) is called the aphelion. Unlike the planets, which describe orbits almost circular and remain always at nearly the same distance from the sun, comets, in general, come to us from regions much more distant than the most remote planets; but they become visible, even to the telescope, only in the part of their orbit which is nearest to the sun. After their passage at perihelion their distance from the sun becomes greater and greater, and soon they cease to be visible. None have ever been seen beyond the orbit of Jupiter. It is not on account of their smallness that they thus escape our notice in regions where the most distant planets, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, shine so clearly with the light which they borrow from the sun, but because the rare and nebulous matter of comets reflect much less light than the solid and compact surface of these planets—less even than the smallest cloud of our atmosphere.

When they are seen far from the sun, through a telescope, they appear like rounded nebulosities but vaguely defined, presenting at the centre a condensation sufficiently marked, which is called the nucleus; it is this nucleus, more brilliant than any other part, whose position astronomers observe.

At a later period, when the comet is approaching its perihelion, it sensibly lengthens out in the direction of the radius vector, that is, in the direction of an imaginary line which would join the comet and the sun; but then the bright nucleus is no longer found in the centre of the figure, but is situated eccentrically on the side nearest to the sun. Later still, the tail is formed and developed more and more, like an opened fan; the nucleus shines with a more vivid brightness, and the comet becomes visible to the naked eye.

The tail is always away from the sun. At its origin, near the nucleus, it lies in the prolongation of the radius vector; at a greater distance it is curved backwards, as if it met with some resistance which hindered it from following completely the path of the nucleus. The bent axis of this tail is, however, always situated in the plane of the orbit, and this simple fact accounts for the many varieties of aspect presented to our eyes by these cometary appendages. Comets with straight tails appear such only because the eye of the observer is in the plane of the axis of the tail, that is, in the plane of the orbit. When the earth, in consequence of its annual motion, is carried from this plane, the curvature of the tail becomes manifest; it becomes more and more pronounced as the comet, seen at first edgeways, so to speak, shows itself more and more on the flat, like a scimitar, to the observer.

When the comet, describing the descending branch of its orbit, reaches perihelion, these phenomena require their full development. But when it recedes from the sun, describing the ascending branch of its immense parabolic trajectory, the tail diminishes, disappears, and gives place to a mere elongation. Soon it again assumes the spherical form; the nucleus, which has gradually lost its brightness, is indicated by only a slight condensation of light at the centre of a globular mass entirely similar to that which was first seen. Finally this rounded nebulosity disappears.

The comet of 1843 had a tail of 60,000,000 leagues, nearly double our distance from the sun. On the sky that tail was drawn like an immense dash of brush of 65 degrees of angular amplitude. The tail of the famous comet of 1811 was only 40,000,000 leagues; but, on the other hand, the head alone of the comet (250,000 leagues in diameter) was nearly as large as the sun. The dimension's of Donati's comet were more modest; its nucleus was 1,000 leagues in diameter, and the head only 13,000; the tail was only about 14,000,000 leagues in length.

A characteristic which is special to comets, and which assuredly belongs neither to planets nor to their satellites, is their almost absolute transparency. The stars are seen through the tail of a comet as if the tail did not exist; they can be seen even through the head, much more dense and more brilliant than the tail. But although comets show us matter rarified to such an extent that a celebrated physicist, M. Babinet, could with considerable justness call them "visible nothings" (*riens visibles*), it must not be understood that their contact with the earth would be without inconvenience. The generation of heat thus occasioned would be enough to shatter, dissolve, and volatilize a part of the solid crust of our globe. No living being could survive such a catastrophe. Happily the probability of an encounter is excessively small; and, indeed, the most remote geological ages do not bear any traces of one. We cannot, however, forget that meteors and shooting stars, perhaps even the aerolites which bombard us so regularly every year and every day in the year, have probably the same origin as comets, and result from a mass of analogous materials which are decomposed in penetrating our solar world.

HAY-FEVER AND ITS CAUSE.

In a book entitled "Experimental Researches on the Causes and Nature of Catarrhus Æstivus (Hay-fever or Hay-asthma)," Mr. Blackley published some very interesting conclusions respecting this singular disease. He finds that it is peculiar to the educated classes, but is not aristocratic, like the gout, being more common in proportion to the spread of mental culture and the intensity of intellectual occupation. And yet a highly organized state of the mind is not the only element in its propagation; for race qualities seem to have a marked effect upon it. Thus in Europe it is most common in England, after which follow Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Scotland, Italy, Russia, and Ireland. Climate, therefore, has no influence upon its propagation, for England and Ireland, which are geographically contiguous, form the extremes of the above list. Out of 152 patients, eighty-one were English, thirty-six German, and only one Irish. As to the actual inciting cause of the disease, it has been referred to summer heat, dust, ozone, the odors of flowers, the pollen of blossoms, and especially of grasses. The author's experiments lead him to the conclusion that it is to the pollen of flowering plants (including grasses) that the disease is due. He collected pollen grains from the atmosphere, and gives curves showing the number of grains which gathered on a square centimetre of surface from May 28 to August 1, 1866, the highest number, 880, falling on June 28. By using kites he ascertained the proportionate amount of pollen at high levels in the atmosphere, with the somewhat remarkable result of that at 1,500 feet above the earth the pollen was found to be more abundant than on the surface. The author found that germs and spores of other plants generally outnumbered the pollen, and he thinks that "if these should resemble pollen in its capacity for absorbing water and discharging granular matter under the influence of moisture, we may have a form of finely divided vegetable and animal matter thrown into the air which the best modern instruments might fail to discover the nature and origin of, but which might, nevertheless, be a powerful cause of disease." As to the places least likely to be affected by the disease the author found hay-fever least common in those localities where pollen is least likely to be plentiful, such as the centres of large cities, the sea-shore, and high-lying districts given up to pasturage.

At Woodford, Vt., a farmer has put up the following notice in his field: "If any man or woman cows or oxen goes in these here oats, his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be. I am a christian man and pay me taxes; but blast a man who lets his critters run loose, say I."

An account of the funeral of a Milwaukee woman who was a Spiritualist concludes thus: "It is here worthy of mention that a few moments before the death of Mrs. Freeman loud and distinct rappings were heard all over the house, and a brother in Fond du-Lac was made aware by similar means of the impending calamity."

FRIENDSHIP.

Oh! bright is the blush of the opening rose,
And soft is the violet's calm repose;
Sweet is the balm of the vernal air,
When fresh winds ripple, and the skies are fair—

But brighter and milder, and fairer than all,
Are the forms of the loved, that arise at my call;
That rise, like the Love-queen, from memory's sea,
Decked with charms that are sovereign eternally!

'Tis the glad resurrection of joys that are past,
A vision of beauty that life-like will last—
The world may not know its most delicate charms,
But they smile on the heart' though unclasped by the arms!

The eyes of the absent like watch-fires burn,
As the souls of the parted together return—
Those eyes may not signal responsive to each,
But the thrill of those hearts round the wide earth can reach.

And the tremulous beat of those answering hearts
Attest warm affections that never departs;
That space cannot hinder, that time cannot chill—
Its voice echoes ever—though ever 'tis still.

Then hail to the friendship that glistens and gleams,
Like a far glimpse of Eden on earth's fleeting dreams;
That spans ever grateful the dark clouds of time,
And rears to the heavens its archy way sublime!

And blest be the true and the fond, trusting ones—
The vestals of friendship, pure Love's paragons;
Like the life giving sun, ye glow ever the same,
And, changeless, change all with your quickening flame.

THE BOILING SUMMIT LAKE.

AN UNFATHOMABLE CRATOR OF AN EXTINCT VOLCANO.

The Hudson Register recently published a vivid description of a boiling lake. The account was supplied by its own correspondent at Lebanon Springs, and the truth of the story was vouched for by the editor of the Register. It seems that on Sunday, the 9th instant, the inhabitants of Goodrich Hollow, about four miles from the Springs, were aroused from their sleep by a rumbling noise in the earth. It sounded like an approaching earthquake. At ten o'clock, on Monday morning, the noise ceased, but on Tuesday evening the rumbling was again heard, apparently nearer, clearer, deadlier than before. To cap the climax, a Mr. Carpenter, who lived near the east end of the Hollow, made an interesting discovery. He said that a brook running through his grounds, which had been looked upon as a harmless, limpid stream, abounding with minnows and tadpoles, had risen many feet and increased in temperature to 118 degrees. The brook was the outlet of a lake on the mountain about two miles east of Goodrich Hollow, in Hancock, Berkshire county, Mass. A party of daring adventurers was soon formed to visit the lake and ascertain the cause of the phenomenon which was agitating the inhabitants of the Hollow. For many years past, the Register said, this lake had been an object of curiosity to the visitors to Lebanon Springs. It had no visible inlet, and was of such depth that all efforts to sound it had failed. It was supposed to occupy the crater of about twenty-five acres. The correspondent of the Register had found, an inhabitant of the Hollow who recollected that, when a mere stripling, while swimming in the lake, he on one occasion felt the water turn warm. When the party reached the summit of the mountain, they found the surface and the shores of the lake enshrouded in a thick mist, and the majority of them drew back in dismay. One adventurous individual, however, penetrated the vapor and reached the edge of the lake with no greater harm to his person than he might have experienced in a Russian bath. Slowly, and with extreme caution he immersed his hand in the lake and drew it out parboiled.

The rash explorer returned to his companions, and the party retired to a safe distance and watched for fresh developments. They had not long to wait, for in about half an hour it became apparent that the stream flowing from the lake was drying up, and very soon afterward the vapor cleared away and unfolded to the astonished eyes of the explorers a vast, unfathomable cavern, where an hour before had been a boiling cauldron. Not a drop of water remained. The party sat stupefied; but a quarter of an hour afterward a loud rumbling was heard, accompanied by repeated shocks of the earth, and in a moment dense volomes of steam were ejected from the cavern, and torrents of foaming boiling water belched from its depths, and in a few seconds filled to the brim. In many instances it flowed over the edges, and the party were obliged to fly precipitately to escape scalding. From a distance they watched the lake for several hours, and saw the boiling waters ebb and flow many times. The luxuriant growth of timber on the hill was said to be totally destroyed, and the correspondent of the Register, in concluding his graphic communication, said that the lake was once well stocked with fish, which must have all been boiled to death.

A reporter, after a day and a half of incessant and wearisome traveling, got so near Goodrich Hollow that he was separated from it only by a single mountain. He scaled it on foot, under a broiling noonday sun, and tottered almost exhausted up to the door of Mr. Silvaneus Carpenter, who gave him a glass of water drawn from the identical brook which flowed from the boiling lake. It was cool and sparkling, and a diminutive tadpole disported at the bottom of the tumbler. When the reporter saw that little creature, he knew, even before Mr. Carpenter told him that the story of the boiling lake was a romance, and when, after two hours of further suffering, he stood by the edge of the lake, the picturesque beauty of the surrounding scenery, made up of forest, stream and mountain, failed to compensate him for the bitter disappointment of seeing a pickerel that had never known what it was to be boiled, swimming close to the surface within a few yards from the shore.

The lake is on the crest of the hill far from any habitation, and as nearly circular as though it was an artificial pond. It is well stocked with fish, and was once supposed to be fathomless. An enterprising inhabitant of Lebanon Springs disposed of that question, however. Providing himself with 800 feet of sounding line, and taking with him axes, stakes, and other appliances, with three or four assistants, he scaled the mountain in the depth of winter, cut holes in the ice, and began carefully to ascertain the exact depth of the lake, if, indeed, it had any bottom at all. He found bottom at the deepest place just twenty-three feet below the surface.

ISABELLA'S PIANO.

When Serrano was Regent of Spain, among the *on dits* that passed current was the following:

Madame Serrano, as wife of the Regent, occupied the apartments in the royal palace of the ex-Queen, and no doubt she was well pleased with her residence, for the rooms were most luxuriously furnished. But soon after the Regent's occupancy of the palace Isabella demanded the restitution of such of her private property as it contained, and the Spanish nation was in no wise disposed to withhold anything from her that she could justly lay claim to; all was to be forwarded to her to the very last article.

Load after load of boxes and bales was carted to the depot, to be forwarded to Isabella by rail, and among the articles sent there were not a few that the new occupants of the palace were very sorry to be deprived of. After a time the ex-Queen made a demand for several things that were wanting, especially for a piano that a musical association, of which she had been the patroness, had presented her with.

The instrument was very richly ornamented with gold, and bore on the front side a beautiful medallion set with diamonds. It was, said Isabella, when she left Madrid for a watering-place near the French line, in her private apartments. But Madame Serrano knew nothing of—had not seen it—and the whole palace was ransacked for the lost piano, yet it was nowhere to be found. The dethroned Queen, however, insisted that the "valued souvenir" should be restored to her. The consequence was, that the situation became embarrassing for Serrano *vis-a-vis* of his aforetime patroness, and all the more so as it was said that the piano was in the late queen's apartments when the Serrano family moved into them. Serrano even hunted through the palace himself for the lost instrument, and, although Madame Serrano assured him that it was not in her rooms, he included them in his search, being haunted by a dim recollection that he had seen it somewhere. Finally his threats and entreaties drew from his consort the humiliating confession that she, in a momentary pecuniary embarrassment, had sold the piano. The scene that followed in the Serrano household is said to have been much more animated than edifying; but the regent knew now, at least, where to look for the missing "souvenir," which was a great point gained.

He immediately sent a confidential agent to the purchaser, in order to buy it back again but—O monstrous!—the instrument had already become so demoralized, so plebeian, as to be the inmate of a coffee-house, after having been robbed of its costly ornamentation of gold and diamonds, which had been disposed of to a jeweler. What was to be done? The *chronique scandaleuse* of Madrid had already taken up the subject, and therefore there was no time to be lost. Serrano's agent repaired to the coffee-house and offered doubled the sum for the piano that was paid for it; but the cunning landlord declared that he could not do without it, and consented to part with it only when five times the sum he had paid was offered him!

Now the jeweler was hunted up, and he was found to have as sharp an eye to business as the coffee-house man. He expressed a thousand regrets that he had already melted up the gold and disposed of the diamonds; he added, however, that it would be possible to reproduce the ornamentation even to the smallest detail, as on account of the beauty of its design, he had made a careful sketch of it. This statement looked rather improbable; but the piano must be forthcoming, cost what it would, and that, too, exactly in its original dress, in order to avoid the threatened scandal. The jeweler's demands were acceded to, and in a remarkably short space of time the instrument carefully packed, was returned to the palace, where it is said to have been finally discovered in an out-of-the-way corner, together with other of the ex-Queen's personal belongings.

When the fearfully mis-tuned piano, that has cost the Regent so much money, and had made him so much trouble, was finally forwarded to its owner he felt greatly relieved. And the piano, however much out of tune it was, probably found its wonted harmony sooner than did the little domestic circle in which it caused such an unharmonious *intermezzo*.—[Translated for Appleton's Journal.

VARIETIES.

A Mr. O. B. True was married recently in Connecticut.

Temperance reformers will soon have a new enemy to face. The annual importation of opium into this country now amounts to 250,000 pounds.

A St. Louis obituary closes thus: "He leaves a wife and five children, but had a suit for divorce pending in the Circuit Court."

A law firm of Carthage, Mo., has been indicted by the Grand Jury for running off witnesses who could have given important testimony against their client, accused of robbery.

Two firms in Richmond, Va., are under contract to supply $8,000,000 and $6,000,000 worth of tobacco respectively. The first contract is for France and the second for Austria.

Virginia is developing an excellent granite industry. A correspondent says that the granite is praised by all, and will prove satisfactory long after the Seneca stone and similar humbugs have crumbled into dust.

The suppression of the steam locomotive whistles in Massachusetts is declared by the Medical Journal to be a good thing in a salutary point of view, as they are very injurious to persons with nervous affections.

The Milwaukee Sentinel does not believe all women are angels. It does not believe an angel would sit at a second-story window and yell, "look, out, old stovepipe!" before slinging peach-stones at the silk hat of a passerby.

A literary gentleman writes to a western journal to inquire the price for "real gushing high toned love letters," which he thinks he could furnish in any quantity, and fully up to the standard of those which have recently filled the public journals.

When Mr. Jefferson was presented to the Court of France as the American Minister, he was often asked, "Is it you, sir, who replace Dr. Franklin?" to which he generally answered, "No one can replace Dr. Franklin; I am only his successor."

A runaway couple went to Eugene City, Oregon, to get married. The clergyman and clerk both wanted proof that the young lady was of proper age. Strategy, which has proved so efficient in other scenes, was resorted to. The figures eighteen were placed in the bottom of the shoes of the maiden, and one who was in the secret affirmed that she was over eighteen. This brought the license and the clergyman—they were made happy.

COMING TO A CLOSE

The Forthcoming Report of the Committee

The Plymouth Pastor Found Not Guilty

New York, August 23.—The Herald gives the following as a synopsis of the forthcoming report of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee:

The report is a somewhat lengthy document, given, as it were, in two parts—one a mere review of the evidence and the other giving conclusions of the Committee. Of course these are all in favor of Mr. Beecher. The statement of Theodore Tilton is first taken up and gone over piecemeal, and each main allegation set plainly forth without verbiage, the principal prominence being given, of course, to the alleged criminal commerce between Mr. Beecher and Tilton's wife. This is compared with the statements made in the cross-examination and the tergiversation there used.

It is shown that the statements of what is now known as the "Ankle Scene," are not supported by the evidence of the person who claims to have been a witness to it, inasmuch as he could not swear to its taking place at any particular period during a term of nine years. The report then goes on to review

TILTON'S ALLEGATIONS

Of personal chastity and claim of high moral character compared with the evidence of other persons as to his alleged corrupt practices and criminality, his immoral conduct, notably in the case of a girl known as Bessie Turner, whose evidence is given to show that Tilton states himself to be what he is not. Therefrom is deducted

A CHARGE OF PERJURY,

showing that Tilton states, under oath in one instance what is flatly contradicted in another, the committee giving as a conclusion to this particular branch of the subject the rule in law that the entire testimony of any one shown to have committed perjury is worthless. The report then goes on to review the testimony of several unimportant witnesses, among them Mrs. Stanton, coming at length to the cross-examination of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton herself, giving her accusations of brutality against her husband and of infidelity, still further showing distinct contradictions of Theodore Tilton's accusations. Mrs. Tilton's evidence is also quoted to give her denial of having ever had criminal relations with her pastor, and her own explanations of several of the most prominent portions of her letters.

From this the report proceeds to a short statement of Frank Moulton, as given to the committee, and dismisses it briefly as having made no charges whatever against anybody. Finally, the Beecher statement itself is taken, contrasted with several of more serious portions of Tilton's showing that the circumstances in themselves apparently damaging, were in reality easily capable of explanation.

CHARACTER OF THE TWO PRINCIPALS IN THE SCANDAL COMPARED.

After this review, giving in detail the more prominent episodes of the entire controversy, the report sums up the whole matter, pro and con, showing on the one hand a man standing before all the world with a great reputation for spotless purity of character and moral worth, and on the other a man of proven bad and criminal character, the latter making accusations against the former—the one with nothing to prove his story except personal allegation, proven in part to be perjury and supported by some letters which may mean a dozen things but the one meaning given to them—this story denied by all having any connection with the matter but one—with the circumstances as well as the burden of proof—all are on one side—the other unsupported by anything but bad character.

THE VERDICT.

The Committee finds that Henry Ward Beecher is not guilty of the charges preferred against him. It is possible that a short paragraph may be added to the report noticing briefly the failure of Frank Moulton to bring any new evidence to bear upon the subject which can in the slightest alter the conclusions the Committee have come to.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE PLYMOUTH PASTOR AT TWIN MOUNTAIN.

Twin Mountain House, N. H., August 22—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher arrived here on Thursday evening. The scene of his first appearance on the piazza after arriving was one seldom witnessed in a far off spot like this. Everybody here—men, women and children crowded round him, grasped him by the hand, and showed him by the enthusiasm that they manifested in their silent greeting of him the sympathy they felt, and admiration they cared not to dissemble. It is expected that Mr. Beecher will preach here to-morrow.

BEECHER PREACHES TO A LARGE CONGREGATION.

Mr. Beecher preached here to-day to a large congregation. The stages were loaded with visitors who came from all the hotels and towns in the vicinity. His text was taken from 2d Tim. ii: 19. "Nevertheless, the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, the Lord knoweth them that are His."

STATEMENT OF BESSIE TURNER.

New York, August 22.—The Brooklyn Eagle publishes evidence given by Tilton's adopted daughter, Bessie, before the investigating committee. She says Mrs. Tilton was the most devoted wife and mother I ever saw in my life in every sense of the word. She is the very last person in the world that ought to be accused of anything lik that which is now charged. I never heard of anything so perfectly outrageous, and it seems particularly so of Mrs. Tilton, because she is such

A LOVELY CHRISTIAN WOMAN.

and such a devoted wife and mother. She lives up to what she believes always, and has done so. I think I may say there could not be a flaw picked with Mrs. Tilton in any respect. I noticed Mrs. Tilton crying and sobbing whenever she was with him, and he has for several years, for three years anyway, a way of locking her up in a room and talking very loud to her. He would go in and lock the door, and I would hear him

SCOLDING AND SWEARING AT HER

and then she would cry, and I have heard her say several times, "Why, Theodore, I do the best I can; you know I make every dollar go just as far as I possibly can." He was very jealous of her both with gentlemen and ladies. I don't think he wanted any one to like her, particularly any one that did not show a very great liking for him. I saw him in one instance with his fist in her face. I don't know what it was about, but I know she was cowering down very timidly under his fist.

TILTON'S RELATIONS WITH OTHER WOMEN.

He seemed to think a great deal of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony. I saw her sitting on his lap on one occasion when I was coming into the parlor, and she jump-up pretty quickly.

Q.—Miss Anthony?

A.—Susan B. Anthony.

Q.—What was his conduct with Mrs. Stanton?

A.—Well, I never saw him caressing her, but he used to be along with her a great deal in his study. They used to play chess until two or three o'clock in the morning. Frequently they were up until after the family had gone to bed quite late.

SERIOUS CHARGE MADE AGAINST TILTON.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton in any manner attempt your ruin?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Will you state the circumstances?

A.—He did on two occasions while Mrs. Tilton was away. I don't remember where she went. Horace Greely was in the house at the time I think Mrs. Tilton was in Schoharie. Mr. Tilton and I were there all alone except Mr. Greely and the servant. Mr. Greely was there making a visit to Mr. Tilton. The first occasion he attempted to ruin me was when I had been sleeping and woke up and found myself in his arms.

Q.—At night, or in the day time?

A.—At night. I hardly realized where I was. He must have lifted me out of my bed and put me in his. When I woke up and found where I was, I asked what he was doing that for. He said he was lonesome and wanted me to come and be with him. I said that wasn't right and I went back to my own room. There was nothing said about it at the time. I was quite young and used to be with him a great deal just like one of the children and I used to comb his hair and he used to kiss me as he did his other children frequently. I never had any impure thought in regard to the man. When he came to me

A SECOND TIME

and tried to get in bed with me, I got very indignant, and as he would not leave the room I went into another and locked the door after me. I had never thought of locking the door before. I left the house next day and didn't come back until Mrs. Tilton returned. Afterwards, Mrs. Tilton told me Mr. Tilton had made a confession of this to her and she wanted to know if it was so. I thought of telling her several times but I knew she had a great deal of trouble and I thought perhaps this would trouble her a great deal more.

THE COMMITTEE STATE MOULTON'S STATEMENT FALLS HARMLESS.

One of the members of the Committee of Inquiry told a reporter that he was utterly amazed at the weakness of the statement. There was absolutely nothing in it—not a particle of evidence against Mr. Beecher. Another telegraphed to Mr. Beecher that "Moulton's statement is harmless; we are perfectly satisfied with the case." Other members of the Committee expressed themselves well pleased with the statement, as they said it contained no letters of Mr. Beecher's heretofore unpublished, which had the appearance of supporting the theory of Mr. Beecher's guilt. T. G. Shearman says he felt honored and happy to be associated with Mr. Beecher as an object of attack by Moulton.

Mr. Tilton declined to enter into any detailed conversation about Moulton's utterances. He told the reporter that Moulton had spoken the truth, and that he was glad that his information had come before the public so fully. It is expected that Tilton's forthcoming statement will be made public early next week, and will consist largely of an argument on the report of the Investigating Committee.

Some of the members say that during the delay there would probably be no extensive changes made in the draft of the reports submitted by the sub-Committee, and that it was very likely their work would be finally adopted in its present shape. Some insisted on having more time to inspect the evidence in its completed form about the intent of the report as exculpating Mr. Beecher. There was no dispute; the discussion was only upon the form and fullness of the report.

COUNTER SUITS THREATENED.

The Evening Post says: "We are credibly informed that before Mr. Beecher left Brooklyn upon his present journey to the White Mountains, he expressed his determination to bring, at all events, suit for libel against Mr. Tilton, and also against Mr. Moulton, in case of a publication like that which was made yesterday."

THE WAR OF THE RACES.

KENTUCKY THIS TIME THE SCENE

Lousville, August 23—1 A. M.—The Courier-Journal has received the following special telegrams from the seat of hostilities in Girard county:

Granford, Ky., August 22.

A number of men have reinforced the Kennedy party at Lancaster, and recruits are still going into town well armed, and trouble of a serious nature is brewing. The object is to quiet the excitement peacefully if they can, forcibly if they must. The Sellers party are negroes and whites, principally negroes, about thirty of whom are guarding his house, where they have entrenched themselves and made barracks. They are armed with Spencer rifles, but where they got them is strange. Both parties are being reinforced. The Sheriff of this county, W. G. Saunders, has been appointed chief of the peace brigade. Skirmishing has been going on since two o'clock this afternoon. It is reported that five negroes have been killed and several wounded. Sellers' house has been burned and two others.

UNITED STATES TROOPS DISPERSE THE COMBATANTS.

United States troops came out and both parties fired on them. The troops returned the fire and dispersed both parties and returned to their quarters. All is quiet at present, 7 o'clock. The end is not yet reached, we fear, although earnest efforts are making to stop hostilities.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Lancaster, August 22.

We are really having a terrible war between a party of whites and black. Fighting has been going on at intervals since Wednesday night. Yesterday morning some negroes shot Mr. Fred. Yeakley. This so exasperated the whites that a large party took possession of the town this morning and firing has been kept up all evening. The negroes are fortified in the house of Wm. Sellers. It is thought two negroes were killed this evening and several wounded. The whites set fire to the outhouse near Sellers' residence with the intention of burning the negroes out, and it is now burning. The whites now have the negroes surrounded. It is reported Sellers has gone after more negroes. The whites here also, have sent for reinforcements.

A PERFECT REIGN OF TERROR EXISTS.

There is no law or order here. Troops stationed here, now refuse to interfere. The citizens fear the town may be burned. A party of whites from Lincoln county are here with arms and ammunition.

A REGULAR ENGAGEMENT

has just occurred between the troops and rioters. Troops were called into town to try and quell the riot, when they were fired on by both parties. They returned the fire and several were wounded on both sides. Sellers' dwelling is now burning.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Danville, August 22.

The situation at Lancaster up to a late hour this evening was as follows:

THE SITUATION.

Kennedys' friends occupy the court house and Mason and Saunder's hotel, situated on the road leading to Stanford. Sellers' forces are located on Sellers' premises, just down the hill on the Lexington pike, and a short distance from the public square. A third party, whose mission is to preserve or restore peace, occupy the corner of a building on the public square, between the two parties, and on the road to Lexington. No shooting has occured since my last report.

The circuit court has not adjourned, and the man named Yeakley, who was shot, was not a son-in-law of Kennedy, but a brother of that gentleman. The contested election between Kennedy and Faulkner, for the office of circuit court clerk was set for to-day, but not tried. Business houses in town are closed and people in momentary expectation of further trouble.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Danville, Ky., August 22.

There is more shooting at Lancaster. Negroes near Sellers' premises fired on a party of whites in Brown's building on the corner above spoken of. The fire was returned and a skirmish between the parties kept up till the time the messenger left. Two negroes were shot and supposed to be killed. No other casualties are known.

Louisville, Ky., August 22.—In response to a call of Gov. Leslie four companies of militia, 250 men, under Col. Clark, left the city at nine o'clock to-night for Lancaster.

ALL REPORTED QUIET.

Louisville, August 23.—The Courier Journal has, the following special telegrams:

Stanford, Ky., August 23.

I am just in from Lancaster. Two hundred State militia arrived here at half-past five o'clock this morning and camped on the public square. The negroes all scattered last night and the whites disbanded. All is quiet.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

A white man named Ward, who was in Sellers' house with negroes was shot. Only one negro was killed. There were eighteen of them in the house that was burned, and all would have been killed except that the United States troops protected them and they escaped under cover of Federal guns. A white man named Foley, of Crab Orchard, belonging to the Kennedy party, was killed yesterday. Only one house was burned. Sellers' house would not have been burned if the negroes had not fortified themselves therein. Sellers himself wasn't in his house but was said to be in a camp of United States soldiers. There is no immediate danger of further troubles. The blacks are greatly demoralized. The wounded are doing well. Dr. Burdett is doing well, also Yeakly and child, all of whom were wounded, as before stated. Nearly all the citizens left town for the country, but many will return to-day and to-morrow.

CAUSE OF THE DISTURBANCE.

Frankfort, August 23.—This morning at eleven o'clock Governor Leslie received a dispatch from J. W. Perry, Attorney of Owen county, detailing the following facts:

On the day of the election Willis Russell, James Russell and others, attacked Green Barr, shooting at him several times. They were subsequently arrested by the county authorities, and the time for their preliminary hearing fixed for the 22d at Monterey, Owen county. Threats having been made against the life of the county attorney if he should go there to prosecute them, the sheriff summoned a guard to protect him. On their arrival they were attacked by the Russels and their friends and Geo. Mefford. One of the guard was killed. Perry and the remainder of the guard narrowly escaped with their lives. Perry closes his dispatch by an urgent request to send troops or arms to enable him to arrest the parties. In accordance with this request, Gov. Leslie telegraphed to Capt. D. E. Donovan, Commanding a company of the State guards at Louisville, to proceed at once to Sparta with sixty men and report to the county attorney. A special train was ordered at once from Louisville, and arriving, left at four P.M., with guns, ammunition, etc. for Col. Donovan, who will meet it at LaGrange, at six o'clock, and proceed at once to Sparta by the short line. Willis Russel has been acting for some time as deputy United States Marshal and detective, and has a squad of armed men about Monterey, supposed to be for the purpose of arresting Wm. Smart, who killed Walker, some nights ago.

INTERVENTION OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

Hon. R. M. Bradley, Circuit Judge, pro tem, got the Sheriff to take forty United States soldiers and protect the people. This was Tuesday last. The soldiers got to the Court House just as the blacks were marching toward it, and the blacks then retreated; but for the timely order much more blood would have been shed before this. Had the soldiers been permitted to act as conservators of the peace under the Sheriff, but little damage would have been done. Why they were withdrawn is not known, but it is said that the commanding officer at Louisville ordered it. The foregoing may be relied upon, and it contains all the news up to 11 o'clock to-day, of any importance.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Danville, Ky., August 23.

From a gentleman who went to Lancaster yesterday and returned to-day, I get the following account of last night's proceeding. At about seven o'clock, a party of white men had the negroes surrounded in Sellers' house with the intention of capturing or killing them. The United States soldiers, who have been stationed at Lancaster then came up town, and at the request of town Marshal Miller and the commander, had a conference with a leader of the whites, and also with Miller, at the conclusion of which it was agreed that if the negroes would come out and surrender no violence would be done them, and they would be protected by the troops. The captain of the troops then marched his men in front of Sellers' premises, waving his white handkerchief as a flag of truce. The negroes it may be, not understanding this demonstration, fired on the soldiers, notwithstanding the flag of truce, when the soldiers broke and ran to the public square, and then fired a volley, which was directed rather toward the body of white men than toward the negroes, who had fired on them.

At this time Foley, William Kennedy's barkeeper, was killed. It is not charged that the soldiers killed Foley, but it is known at this time he received his death wound. In a few minutes Sellers' house was set on fire by means of fire balls. Nothing is known of Sellers' whereabouts, or his participation in these proceedings. Neither was E. B. Kennedy known to have taken any active part. Four negroes were killed altogether, two of whom were burned up in Sellers' house. Tom Shanks, of the party opposed to Sellers, was pulled out of Sellers' house while it was in flames, and one more white man, who belonged to the Sellers' party. He also saved Sellers' parlor furniture. One negro was killed in Hon. George W. Dunlap's garden, which is not far from Sellers' residence. When found this morning his face had been nearly eaten off by rats. A good many persons, not residents of Granford, county are known and reported to have been engaged in these disorderly proceedings.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Lancaster, Aug. 23, 6 o'clock, p.m.

Col. Clarke, commanding the several squads of Kentucky troops, sent out some of his men on horses and they went through the fields and woods to hunt up the negroes who were trying to overcome the whites. The blacks were all well armed. The squad of Col. Clarke returned with Thirty-five black prisoners at four o'clock, P. M. It is said that the ringleaders have been arrested. Certainly, many of the most prominent of them have been arrested. Conflicting rumors prevail as to the number of negroes in arms, but it is now said the ringleaders of the blacks are under arrest. It is believed that no further trouble will be had. The utmost quiet prevails in all the town and vicinity at this hour, six o'clock P. M. A guard of soldiers, under the orders of Col. Clarke, was sent out in search of lawless men of either color.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, ... WM. GOEHRING.
JOS. S. LARK, ... R. A. BYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, August 29, 1874.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SUPREME JUDGE.
WARREN J. WOODWARD.
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
JOHN LATTA.

☞ At the time of going to press with this edition, the nominations for Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs have not been made.

Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.
Senate, 45th District—E. A. WOOD.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN. GETER C. SHIDLE.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
S. F. PATTERSON, J. M. CARSON,
JOS. HAYS, J. R. THORNTON.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
S. P. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE.
Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGEE.
District Attorney—J. K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

THE NOMINATIONS SO FAR.

The Convention re-assembled this (Thursday) morning and nominated Hon. Warren J. Woodward of Berks, for Supreme Judge, and Hon. John Latta of Westmoreland, for Lieutenant Governor. The other nominations for Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs were postponed until afternoon, the result of which will appear in our next edition.

It is needless to say that the nominations have our most hearty, sincere and enthusiastic endorsement, as they deserve those of every honest voter in the Commonwealth.

THERE is no uncertain sound from the Missouri Democracy this morning. They say what they mean and they mean what they say. A very full epitome of the Missouri Convention appears among our telegraphic dispatches this morning.

THE Louisiana Democracy did not put on kid gloves to deal with Kellogg and his hand of plundering carpet-baggers, but called them by their right names. If there is anything like a fair election in that State, the Democracy will elect their ticket this fall.

THE Ohio Democracy did their work well yesterday. The ticket put in nomination is one that will command the respect and confidence of the people, and will be triumphantly elected. The platform of principles announced, thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea.

THERE will be a rush of able bodied whites for the Black Hills to gather gold, which will induce a larger number of Aborigines to go for their scalps, which must of course beget a first-class Indian war. Lieut. Col. Custer will then march back to the aforesaid Black Hills to stay.

GRACE GREENWOOD denies "simply and utterly" that she ever said that "when Henry Ward Beecher happened to be out late o' nights his chief difficulty has been in the selection of night-keys for the residence of which he has duplicates." In justice to all concerned we publish her disclaimer.

THE Graphic of Monday has an appropriate full page cartoon on the "Black and White in the South." Uncle Sam stands erect and indignant and says to a thieving negro who is loaded down with stolen bonds and other valuables: "See here, your colored chap, I took your side not long ago against my own race because you were treated unjustly. My course I do not regret. But, understand me now I am not going to countenance your ill-treating, robbing and murdering the whites over whom you have rule."

AN enthusiastic Democrat came rushing into this office yesterday and asked that we make a correction in the name of Mr. Shidle, Democratic candidate for Legislature in first district that ever since the nomination was made he has been annoyed at seeing Mr. Shidle's name prefaced *Geter* when it ought to be *Peter*. When politely informed that the name of that worthy gentleman and popular candidate is Geter C. Shidle our friend apologized affectionately and admitted that he might have known better "for THE POST is always right."

YESTERDAY'S CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have a right to congratulate themselves upon the grand success attending yesterday's session of their Convention. It was, without doubt, the best conducted, considering its size, ever convened within the limits of the Commonwealth, and harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout all its deliberations. This is remarkable, when it is considered the various conflicting interests in regard to the nomination of candidates and of the large number of delegates in attendance. Unlike the Ring Convention, it was not a gathering of the corrupt elements of a party, but was composed of honest men; men who are disgusted with the robberies and corruption of the National and State administrations, and are determined to lay aside their personal preferences, to present to the people such candidates and such a platform that all true patriots can support.

The proceedings of the Convention are fully reported elsewhere, and whilst it is regretted that so many gentlemen are detained from their homes and business by adjourning over, there is consolation in the fact that the delay will give us better results than otherwise could be obtained by hasty or undeliberate proceedings.

The Convention as stated elsewhere adjourned until this morning without making nominations, or adopting a platform. These things will be accomplished to-day, when the Democracy will at once follow their leaders into the fight under the rally cry of honesty, reform, good government and the maintenance of the wise provisions of the New Constitution, and in which they invite the support of all honest men.

Let every delegate be on hand this morning to complete the good work which, under the Chairmanship of Hon. W. A. Wallace, the pride of the Keystone Democracy, has been so pleasantly and successfully inaugurated. And we will win.

A WAR OF RACES.

The Philadelphia Bulletin, a few days ago took occasion to say that all the disturbances in the South were [stirred] up by white men—Democrats, who were trying to stir up a war of races. This battle-note is being skilfully sounded all along the Radical line. It is as false as anything can be false, and yet the Radical leaders expect to make it effective. A war of races is to be precipitated, but who will be guilty of its inauguration? The Radical leaders. Less than two weeks ago, Morton, of Indiana, and Clayton, McClure and Smith of Arkansas and a few more worthies of the same ilk, held a consultation at Hot Springs, Arkansas, when it was arranged that disturbances should be created and kept up between the races, as the only means of securing a Radical triumph this fall.

Such a horrible programme may astonish a great many people, but there are no villainies that Senator Morton cannot conceive and put in practice to secure a triumph. The New York Evening Post, one of the most staid and careful Republican papers in the country, says of this conference that "when such men as these meet in secret, it is certainly time for honest people to be watchful. Experience teaches that they mean no good to the country." Experience also teaches that these men never hesitate to carry out a programme when once it is arranged.

As a specimen of the way in which the carpet-bag whites are stirring up difficulties in the South, we need only recapitulate the main points in the murder af Captain A. F. Butler, at Augusta, Georgia quite recently. Captain Butler and his wife were about to descend from a street car, when two stalwart negroes occupied the platform. Captain Butler reprimanded them for their conduct, and was about to pass on, when one of the villains rushed up to him, drew a revolver and shot him through the head from the effects of which he died in a short time.

The indignant whites pursued and captured the murderer and he was confined in jail, from which, however, he was soon after taken and riddled with bullets. We do not believe in Lynch law, but we can readily understand why the people of Augusta so quickly avenged the cold-blooded murder of one of their best citizens. The delays of the law are too uncertain. The Augusta Chronicle in speaking of this horrible murder says:

Augusta has never known a more horrible and unprovoked murder than this. Here is a black devil who, not content with the privilege accorded him by the reconstruction laws of riding in the street cars with refined gentlemen and delicate ladies, must needs shoot down like a dog, the husband who ventures a remonstrance with him for not making room for his wife to pass. It is not enough that he can sit by the white citizens and their wives and daughters—he must murder them when they have the temerity to insist upon his allowing their wives and daughters to pass out of the car. Men say, "who will be the next victim?" and women, trembling for the lives of their husbands, their children and themselves, will be afraid to enter the car which, peradventure, must be shared with some murderous black devil who may choose to enforce his "civil rights" at the pistol's mouth. What though the life of a gallant gentleman, a respected citizen, a loved husband and father is sacrificed? Is he not the "nation's ward," and do not the amendments and the Civil Rights bill make him equal to the knightliest gentleman and the loveliest lady in the land, and is he their equal if he doesn't shoot on the spot any white man who dares to reprove him for standing in the way of a lady?

This state of case is unhappily, too true. The carpet-baggers and Radical leaders have wrought the negro up to a pitch that he has become a terror in the South. If Morton & Co., carry out their programme, we may look for a mighty deluge of death.

IT WON'T SERVE.

The Radical leaders, not only through the late Ring Convention, which met at Harrisburg, but through the more unscrupulous of its journals and stump orators, are skillfully putting forth the idea that the success of the Democratic party would bring on a war of races in the South, and the re-enslavement of the negroes. This is the sequel to their played out cry of of a few years ago that Democratic successes would re-open the rebellion, and is just as devoid of truth and probability.

There is but one danger of a war of races in the South and that lies with the characterless white carpet-baggers and adventurers from the North, who went there for plunder, and find their occupation gone whenever and wherever peace and a good understanding is established between the native whites and the blacks. There is and there will be the ordinary personal feuds in the Southern States as elsewhere, but there will be no misunderstanding leading to a war of races or a clash of interests, if the carpet-baggers and thieves, like Scott and Moses and Kellogg and Packard are cleared out.

Such men as these are the ones who are stirring up animosities between the races, for through these animosities alone can they expect to obtain or hold office, and by getting office they are afforded the opportunity they so much covet to rob and plunder and grow rich upon the miseries and at the expense of both whites and blacks. If any argument were needed to prove this, it is only necessary to compare those Southern States that are in the hands of Democrats with those that are in the hands of the carpet-baggers.

Take the State of Georgia, for instance. The hosts of carpet-bagdom, after nearly bankrupting the State and its people were driven out some four years ago. To-day it is a prosperous State, and upon a modern estimate it will this year sell $37,000,000 worth of cotton, more by half than the products of all the carpet-bag ruled States. If the whites and the blacks were not beginning to understand the mutuality of their interests in Georgia, does any one suppose that it would give such astonishing signs of prosperity in four years after escaping the clutches of Bullock and his hosts? What is true of Georgia is true of Virginia and Tennessee and Texas and a year hence will be true of North Carolina, now that she has thrown off the yoke of the carpet-bagger.

If it was true that Democratic success will be followed by the oppression of the colored people and a war of races, why have we not seen some evidence of it in those Southern States where the Democrats and Conservatives have come into power during the past four years? But do we look to Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia for these measures, which so frequently during the past year has reminded us of the bloody scenes of the mis-named Republic of Hayti? On the contrary we look to Louisiana and Mississippi and Arkansas to find them; States in which no Democrat has been permitted to hold office since "reconstruction," if we except the present Constitutional Convention in the latter; States where the carpet-bagger has his own sweet will, and where neither life nor property are safe.

Hence this lying assertion of the Ring Convention, upon which all the changes will be rung over and over again before the election is not true, as to the Democracy, but is true as to Radical carpet-bagism. In all those States where the carpet-baggers continue to rule much longer, we may reasonably expect to see bitter animosities and deadly encounters between the races, of much greater magnitude than any heretofore. Every lover of his country and every well wisher of the colored man should unite in breaking up this vicious carpet-bag system as speedily as possible, so that real peace and prosperity may be restored to every section of the country. This cannot be done by electing leaders to office either in the North and the South. It can only be done by turning them out of power, here and elsewhere. They are all birds of a feather. The Radical official in North Carolina gorges more deeply than the Ring official at Harrisburg because his opportunities are greater and the restrictions thrown around him are less. The whole pestilent brood should be compelled to take wing.

THE Alabama Republicans in one of their resolutions say "we have never claimed or desired, and do not now claim or desire the social equality of different races, or of individuals of the same race." It would be interesting to know what they do claim, then; and what they are making so much fuss about. The negro has every civil and political right that the white man enjoys. The non-recognition of social equality is what the fanatics are howling about.

THE invitations to Nellie Grant's wedding commenced with "the President of the United States and Mrs. Grant." Those of a daughter of a sixth ward constable with "the Constable of the Sixth ward and Mrs.——" and now we have one regarding Miss Sherman's nuptials announcing that "the General of the army and Mrs. Sherman, &c." We cannot believe that the General had anything to do with the getting up of this invitation for he detests all such vulgar attempts to ape the practices of the snobs of Royalty. He has evidently been imposed upon by some of his too officious friends.

WE are inclined to think that the Gazette is substantially correct. It claims to be the moon, and says that the Dispatch and POST are baying at it. After the moon there is nothing more inconstant than the Gazette. My lord Pandulph had been reading a single issue of the Gazette, when he said:

"My sire, they say five moons
Were seen to-night; four fixed,
The fifth did whirl around
With wondrous motion."

The fifth moon was the real and only original Gazette. It would not only confound John and Faulconbridge, and the Dauphin, and my lord Pandulph, but the Republican party itself.

PRINCE BISMARCK seems quite averse to having children named after him. It appears that after the recent attempt to assassinate the Prince, a young gentleman aged seven, who bore his name, wrote him a letter of congratulation at his escape. The child is an Italian, and Bismark's son sent him a reply thanking him for his courtesy. A few days afterwards the Prince, in writing to a friend in Naples, alluded to this circumstance, and said that he was neither pleased nor amused at seeing his name given to children at their baptism. On the contrary he was sorry for it. He quoted instances wherein distinguished men had had this honor given them and had fallen from grace. It was the case with Napoleon, and "to-day," he writes, "it is my turn, and little Bismarcks are beginning to appear I regard that as a bad anguary, and begin to be afraid." He closes by begging his friend if possible to prevent the example being followed.

THE latest and most plausible plan brought forward for running street cars in cities without the aid of horses is a foreign device, in which the motive power used is an arrangement of powerful springs, encased in cylinders like watch springs, of course on a very large scale, and the application of which to the cars now employed is said to be extremely simple and easy. These springs are wound up by small stationery steam engines at each terminus of the line, and when so wound up will propel the cars, even with stoppages, for a longer distance than any existing line of this kind extends. The action is reversible, the application of the brake power in every respect satisfactory, and the working of the whole thing is pronounced a success.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Pottsville Workingman, a newspaper not friendly to the Democracy, says of the Republican platform.

"The truth of the whole matter is that the platform adopted on Wednesday—of which I have only quoted the worst parts, whereas the whole of it is open to just as severe criticism—is one of the most fraudulent political papers of which the history of the country bears record. It is not probable that the Democracy will do any better when it meets in Pittsburgh next week, but it will require an almost superhuman effort to do worse."

THE New York Evening Post thus refers to the perils of the Administrat

"It is needless for us now to reiterate what every intelligent observer must have remarked, that the administration party has never been in so imminent peril of overthrow as it is in now, and that the opposition, under whatever name it may finally assume, has not since the war had so good an opportunity. These facts are so plain that it seems to require only a moderate share of wisdom on the part of the opposition to gain control of the lower house of Congress and of a majority of the State government within a year."

THE newspapers are making sport of the Pennsylvania Republican platform. The Worcester Press thinks that the resolutions should be filed away among the archives of the Republican party and preserved for exhibition at the Centennial, and says: "They furnish the most complete burlesque of a political document that has yet been contrived by the ingenuity of man."

THE principal die in the new San Francisco Mint weighs about fifteen tons, and is the largest ever made in the United States. It will be used for twenty-dollar pieces and the trade dollar. Two other fresh dies will be used for the ten-dollar pieces and for half and quarter-dollars, while the two in use at the present Mint will be brought over to the new building for the dimes and half-dimes.

PURIFYING the party within itself. The Vermont Republicans have shelved Congressman Willard, who exposed the President's connection with the salary grab, and rewarded Judge Poland, the author of the infamous press-gag law, by a renomination.—Milwaukee News.

PRESIDENT GRANT is going on an excursion in one of the new vessels built by the Pacific Mail Company. The company wants the subsidy of $500,000 cancelled on account of breach of contract renewed. The excursion in honor of the President is therefore a benefit to anybody but taxpayers.—Chicago Tribune.

VIRGINIA CITY is sometimes styled by strangers. "The City of Stovepipes." From the hills above town thousands of sheet iron pipes, of all lengths and sizes, and wired and supported in every conceivable manner, are seen extending above the tops of the houses, while scarcely a brick chiney visible.

THE latest returns from the North Carolina election show that the State Senate will be composed of 38 Democrats and 12 Republicans, a Democratic gain of 6 members. The House will probably contain 80 Democrats, 36 Republicans, 3 Independent Democrats, and 1 Liberal Republican.

IN almost every Congressional district in Illinois the Republicans, Independents and Democrats have called separate Conventions, and in many of them there will be three candidates.

THE Chicago Times says it is beginning to think better of Grant. His regular attendance at camp-meetings is in his favor,

SENATOR THURMAN'S POLITICAL VIEWS.

A CRITICISM ON THE NEW OHIO CONSTITUTION—THE COMING ELECTION IN OHIO—AN OPINION REGARDING THE COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT CONGRESS—GENERAL GRANT'S FRIENDS WORKING TO SECURE HIS NOMINATION FOR A THIRD TERM.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Senator Thurman, of Ohio, is still in town. In conversation to-day he said he had never entertained strong hopes that the Constitution would be adopted by the people. There were some features in it of benefit to the State, while it contained others of the merest demagoguery. The effects of this Constitution, if adopted, could be summed up in a few words. It opened the door to excessive taxation, and unnecessarily oppressed the people in that particular. At this time measures creating additional burdens on the people are unpopular and will not be borne voluntarily. The provisions in the Constitution providing for minority representation were applicable to only two counties. This unjust discrimination was apparent, as it was intended to work against the Democratic party in the State. Alluding to the coming political contest in Ohio, Judge Thurman has but one opinion, and that was that the State would be carried by the Democrats by a handsome majority. In reference to the complexion of the next Congress, it was hard to arrive at a definite conclusion. This much was certain: The Radicals were moving every power and making the strongest fight possible to secure the lower House of the National Legislature, well knowing, as they do, that the independent candidates and political movements springing up all over the country may possibly result in throwing the question of the next Presidency into the House of Representatives for that body to decide. In reference to the prospects of a third party movement, there were no sure conclusions to be arrived at, as it was impossible to tell what the great issues in the West, the Granger movements, &c., may result in.

In reference to the subject of a Presidential third term for Gen. Grant, Judge Thurman believed that Gen. Grant was a candidate for another term. He was working for the nomination at the hands of the Republican party. The Senator remarked that he had been told within a few days and it had been told to others beside himself, by an intimate friend of President Grant, that the latter had said that he had no idea of running again for the Presidency. The Senator thought differently, and in a speech of his at Columbus some time ago he had asserted that it was Grant's intention to be a candidate for a third term, and he had reiterated this since, and had never seen anything to convince him that the predict on was not correct. On the contrary, the friends of Gen. Grant were working strenuously to secure the nomination for him again; and he had never interposed any objection to their efforts in that direction. The silence of Gen. Grant in this matter, foreshadowed beyond a doubt, his willingness to stand before the people again for the third time as a candidate. If he did not desire the nomination again, why did he not come out and declare his unwillingness to serve a third term; put a stop to the efforts of his radical friends, and silence the agitation of the third term movement? Mr. Thurman's reply to the question, as to his opinion of Vice-President Wilson's statement, that Gen. Grant was not a candidate for a third term, was that it looked as if Wilson feared very much he might be a candidate again.

A HARD LESSON.

The New York Tribune commenting upon the course of the loyal Beecher says:

If Mr. Beecher is innocent, he must look back with bitter regret and humiliation upon his course during these last years of trial. He has wasted strength, happiness, mental energy, money, and domestic peace in the vain effort to "suppress an earthquake." He has bargained with accusers for their silence, schemed with over-zealous friends to prevent any defense which might give notoriety to the charges, resorted to innumerable arts and devices to placate the adversary and buy the boon of a little longer silence. And all this while he has known that the scandal was not still. It was a sort of open secret, whispered at tea-tables, discussed in quiet corners, even thowing itself now and then in the columns of the newspapers. There was a tacit understanding at Plymouth Church that the hideous thing should be ignored; but it perpetually came around to harass the preacher; women used it to control his action on public questions; men used it (if he tells the truth) to get money from him; there were scores of miserable letters, compacts, covenants, trusts, memoranda, and we know not what puzzling mess of document, bargains, and confidences, for which common-place worldly people can find no reasonable excuse. Yet it ought to have been plain from the first that sooner or later all these efforts to keep back the explosion must come to naught, and the ruin must be all the greater from the long attempts at suppression.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE IN THE COUNTY.

The editor of the Kankakee Gazette recently addressed a letter of inquiry to the General Post-Office Department in relation to the free circulation of newspapers through the mails in the counties in which they are printed. The following is the reply received:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1874.

Sir: Your communication of the 25th inst., respecting the free mailing of newspapers to actual subscribers in the county where the same are printed, and published, has been received.

In reply, I have to say, that the law passed by Congress at the last session went into effect from the date of said enactment, except Secs. 5 and 6 so that newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing within the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and published, shall go free through the mails, but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices, or distributed by carriers, unless postage is paid thereon, as by law required. Yours respectfully,

JAMES H. MARR,
Acting First Ass. P. M. Gen'l.

CHARLES HOLT. Esq., Kankakee, Ill.

THE LYING SOUTHERN RADICAL ORGANS.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Considering the terrible earnestness with which the war of races in the South is pressed, it is truly wonderful that so few lives have been lost. Editors of Republican organs may as well understand now as any time that vague rumors of war will not materially change the political sentiment of Northern people. To do that, it will be necessary to show that there has been some innocent blood spilt.

THE GAZETTE AND DISPATCH OF NO ACCOUNT.

[From the Commercial.]

The declaration of principles of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention last week is heartily indorsed by leading Republican journals throughout the country.

It is stated that a duel between the Cuban General Rosado and De Conto, editor of a Spanish paper of New York, took place yesterday morning at Paris, resulting in the fatal wounding of De Conto.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY

STATE CONVENTION IN SESSION

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

SLOW BUT SATISFACTORY ACTION

HON. W. A. WALLACE THE TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT CHAIRMAN—THE BALLOTS FOR SUPREME JUDGE—NO NOMINATIONS YET MADE—ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THIS MORNING, ETC., ETC.

[From The Daily Post of Thursday.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the Convention of the great Democratic party of the great State of Pennsylvania. The day dawned beautiful and bright, and the weather was all that the most enthusiastic well-wisher to Democracy could wish. The bright sunshine seemed to inspire all with buoyancy, and from the happy expression upon the countenances of the delegates, even a casual observer would infer that a meeting characterized by harmony and general good will and feeling towards one another and an earnest desire to free our great Commonwealth from the yoke of tyranny and peculation, was both desired and expected by all. During the hours intervening between breakfast and eleven o'clock, the time appointed for the convening of the assemblage, groups of staunch defenders of Democratic principles might have been seen standing in front of the various hotels discussing the chances of the different aspirants for the nomination for Supreme Judge, as the greatest interest seemed to centre on that single office. The relative merits of these aspirants were fully set forth by their admirers and friends, and when the hour of convening had arrived the majority of those delegates who had not previously determined whom they would support had now fully made up their minds.

Long before eleven o'clock crowds of Democratic voters wended their way towards Library Hall, the magnificent structure in which the Convention was held. In accordance with previous arrangements those favored with visitors' tickets, as well as the delegates, were admitted into the hall. The visitors were assigned seats in the dress circle, while the delegates were admitted to the parquette circle. The portion of the hall assigned the delegates was divided off, and the seats allotted each delegation were designated by neat little banners bearing the names and numbers of the districts. The banners were white, trimmed with a deep blue border, and bearing letters of red, thus representing the beautiful tri-color of our great nationality. Off to the right-hand corner, and nearest the stage, was placed the banner of noble old Berks, whose mammoth Democratic majorities have been rolled up for the grand old Democratic principles—Virtue, Honesty and Independence—from time immemorial. The Philadelphia delegation was seated immediately in front of the stage, to the left, the chairs nearest the private boxes being assigned to the delegates from Delaware. The representatives of the Allegheny Democracy were assigned seats in the rear of the parquette circle, about the entrance thereto. Seated to the left of the stage, and some distance book, were the delegates from old Democratic Westmoreland, the "Star of the West." Perched to the right of the aisle, and near the centre of the circle, was the banner of reliable and staunch Democratic Greene, whose honest sons have always nobly done battle for the right with the ballot and with arms. The balcony was thrown open to the public. The President's chair was placed upon a small platform located at the centre of the stage, and convenient to a neat little table, upon which rested the block and gavel. The reporters' and secretaries' tables were placed at either side of the President's chair. The stage was set in a beautiful forest scene and presented a very handsome appearance. A telegraphic instrument, in charge of an efficient corps of operators was placed in the lower right-hand box, for the more speedy transmission of the action of the Convention throughout the length and breadth of the State and country.

Shortly after the doors were thrown open the crowd of delegates and visitors began to fill up all the available space. When the hour for opening the Convention had arrived there was but little standing room left in the mammoth hall. The Great Western Band took possession of the seats assigned them in the balcony, and everybody was in anxious expectation for the opening of the Convention.

PROMINENT PERSONS ON THE STAGE.

Occupying seats upon the stage were many representatives of the leading journals of this State and New York, as well as numbers of old Democratic war horses. Dr. Nebinger, Chairman of the State Central Committee, was seated in the President's chair. Hon. Heister Clymer, General Davis, of Doylestown, B. F. Myers, of the Harrisburg Patriot, and a host of faithful Democratic leaders, occupied seats around the Speaker's chair. When the crowd had been seated the Great Western Band struck up a lively air, which was hugely enjoyed by all present.

MORNING SESSION.

COMING TO ORDER.

Shortly after eleven o'clock Dr. Nebinger brought down the gavel, with the remark, "The Convention will come to order." The Chairman then stated the

OBJECT OF THE CONVENTION

as follows:

By a resolution passed by the State Central Committee, the Convention has been invited to meet at this time, and at this place, for the purpose of nominating a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Lieutenant Governor, and Auditor General and a Secretary of Internal Affairs. The duty of nominating those officers devolves upon you. The duty of presenting to the people of Pennsylvania a platform which shall fully express the principles of the Democratic party of the State devolves upon you. The matter in the coming contest is one of no little moment indeed. It is a matter worthy of all your great power and intellectual influence. Upon your action here will depend—I will not say in the language of prophecy to be sure—nevertheless, I say that upon your action here will depend whether the State of Pennsylvania shall be wheeled into the old Democratic line, or remain, unfortunately, longer in the Republican column. [Applause]. Coolness, calmness, setting aside of personal considerations, and looking to but one thing—the interest of the party, and the great interests of the people of Pennsylvania are demanded of you that success may follow your deliberations.

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

In concluding, the Chairman announced the following officers of the Convention:

Secretaries—Timothy A. Sloan, G. A. Strassahan, N. P. Furey, John H. Sloan.

Doorkeepers—John Monaghan, Reed Taylor, M. Hagerty.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John Daley, John Ferry, John Fox.

CALLING THE ROLL.

After the officers had been announced, the Chairman said: "The Secretary will now call the roll, and as the roll shall be called, in case any seat shall be contested, the contestant will arise in his place and announce the fact that the seat is contested."

The Secretaries then proceeded to call the roll, commencing with the Senatorial districts.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following is a complete list of the delegates who were entitled to votes. All the delegates and contestants answered to their names, or had provided substitutes who answered, with the exception of Potter county. Their names are as follows:

SENATORIAL.

DIST.
1st. Andrew Nebinger, Philadelphia.
2nd. John M. Campbell. "
3rd. John Huplit. "
4th. Henry Donohue. "
5th. S. Gross Fry. "
6th. Robt. P. Dechert. "
7th. George W. Menns. "
8th. H. F. Sellers. "
9th. John B. Rhodes, Delaware.
10th. Nathan C. James, Bucks.
11th. Wm. B. Albright, Berks.
12th. Isaac F. Yost, Montgomery.
13th. Fred. S. Pyfer, Lancaster.
14th. W. Hays Grier "
15th. Frank S. Seiler, Dauphin.
16th. Jacob S. Dillinger, Lehigh.
17th. A. H. Light, Lebanon.
18th. Wm. Beidelman, Northampton.
19th. Joseph Hemphill, Chester.
20th. James Corbett, Luzerne.
21st. Stanley Woodward, Luzerne,
22nd. Charlton Barnett, Monroe.
23rd. W. S. Pearce, Bradford.
24th. C. D. Eldred, Lycoming.
25th. A. J. Hughes.
26th. J. B. M'Collum, Susquehanna.
27th. P. Helfrich, Northumberland.
28th. Frank J. Magee, York.
29th. James Ellis, Schuylkill.
30th. Joel B. M'Camant "
31st. Dr. D. M. Crawford, Juniata.
32nd. James Chestnut, Cumberland.
33rd. J. S. Cormman, Huntingdon.
34th. James P. Hale, Clearfield.
35th. S. M. Woodcock, Blair.
36th. Edward F. Kerr, Bedford.
37th. J. M. Stock, Jefferson.
38th. Marcus S. Williams.
39th. Joseph J. Johnston, Westmoreland.
40th. John Phelan, Greene.
41st. E. S. Golden, Armstrong.
42nd. Malcolm Hay, Allegheny.
43rd. Daniel O. Barr, "
44th. John B. Guthrie, "
45th. John P. Heisel, "
46th. E. B. Daugherty, Beaver.
47th. Wm. H. Reynolds, Lawrence.
48th. H. J. Beers, Venango.
49th. Benjamin Whitman, Erie.
50th. Pearson Church, Crawford.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Adams—Henry J. Stahle, Fleming White.
Allegheny—1st. W. S. Reno, James H. Stewart, Jos. S. Lare.
2nd. M. F. Cassidy, John Freyvogle.
3rd. J. H. Callahan.
4th. J. P. Cunningham, P. Foley. T. J. O'Leary, Charles Melling.
5th. J. S. Bonnett, Henry Large.
6th. Daniel McCurdy, Edward Eisenlaub.
Armstrong—A. Anderson, A. J. Montgomery.
Beaver—J. H. McCreery, Thomas L. Darragh.
Bedford—Wm. P. Schell, H. P. Tate.
Blair—John E. Bell, Simon Newhall.
Bradford—T. E. Jourdan, E. Ashman Parsons, S. D. Madden.
Butler—Robt. McKee, Harry Osburn.
Berks—S. E. Ancona, D. G. Hawley, James A. O'Reiley, Daniel Ermentrout, Geo. F. Baer, Charles H. Schaeffer.
Bucks—Harman Yerkes, Charles R. Bicking, Hiram Scarborough, Samuel Darrah.
Cambria—John Hanna, John A. Blair.
Cameron—D. P. Baird.
Carbon—A. G. Brodhead, Bernard Phillips.
Centre—David Gilliland, D. P. Bush.
Chester—James Kellar, W. W. Davis, M. K. Ferre, W. H. Hodson.
Clarion—C. W. Fulton, Charles H. Wilton.
Clearfield—W. A. Wallace.
Clinton—W. W. Rankin.
Columbia—Peter Ent, David Lowenberg.
Crawford—W. C. Plummer, J. B. Brawley, J. N. McCloskey, F. M. Robinson.
Cumberland—James Clendening, J. H. Graham, Jr.
Dauphin—F. S. Bowman, George L. Baily, E. B Colbaugh.
Delaware—Wm. Appleby, Tryon Lewis.
Elk—W. C. Ely.
Erie—R. H. Arbuckle, H. H. Miller, Clark Barlow, W. W. Lyle.
Fayette—Chas. E. Boyle, W. H. Playford.
Forest—Isaac C. Siggins.
Franklin—Benjamin M. Nead, Augustus Duncan, Jno. L. Grier.
Fulton—Robert McDonald.
Greene—Dr. A. Patton.
Huntingdon—W. C. Caldwell. Thomas Burchinel.
Indiana—Jno. R. Wilson, R. H. McCormick.
Jefferson—J. P. George.
Juniata—I. N. Grubb.
Lancaster—Jacob B. Long, E. D. North, T. F. Gelligan, B. S. Patterson, H. S. Swarr, John S. Schenk.
Lawrence—Wm. Gordon, B. A. Winternitz.
Lebanon—S. Heilman, P. L. Zimmerman.
Luzerne—Payne Pettibone, Edwin Shortz, David S. Koons, Frank D. Collins, E. L. Merriman, Wm. Lynott, R. M. McCany, Martin Landet.
Lehigh—M. H. Horn, Thomas B. Metzger, Edward Harvey.
Lycoming—S. S. Hays, Wm. Brindle, S. S. Seely.
McKean—Arthur J. Hughes.
Mercer—Samuel R. Mason, P. J. Pierce, James A. Stranahan.
Mifflin—J. S. Wareham.
Monroe—Robert R. Depue.
Montgomery—Owen Jones, Wm. H. Witte, James Boyd, E. L. Acker, R. M. Boyer.
Montour—Thos. Chalfant.
Northampton—William Chapman, Robt. E. James, C. M. Anstett.
Northumberland—W. F. Forsyth, David C. Diesinger.
Perry—A. M. Markel.
Pike—John D. Biddis.
Potter—Not represented.
Philadelphia: 1st. James Errickson and Joseph Chambers.
2nd. Wm. Laughlin.
3rd. Charles Martin.
4th. Wm. McMullen.
5th. George W. Young.
6th. Joseph S. Robinson.
7th. Dallas Sanders and A. Sydney Biddle.
8th. John McConnell.
9th, Wm. Mereto.
10th. John R. Read.
11th. Thomas A. Fahey.
12th. John McDevitt.
13th. George W. McCoy.
14th Joseph B. Vankirk.
15th. James Foley, Joseph L. Bond and James O'Harra.
16th. John Robbins, Jr.
17th. Francis McBride.
18th. Edward Roach and Robert J. Hall
19th. William C. Halpen, William W. Lee and Henry Murkle.
20th. John W. Boileau.
21st, Thomas A. McDevitt.
22nd, Samuel H. Collum.
23rd. Samuel Wakeling.
24th. Thomas McCulloch.
25th. Amos J. Kelley.
26th. William McCandless Joseph B. Fite.
27th. Jefferson J. Young.

28th. James Atwell.
Snyder—D. S. Boyer.
Schuylkill—Charles King, H. J. Mohan, Sol Foster, Jr., John Mannon, W. S. Thomas, J. Irvin Steele, W. L. Lineweaver.
Somerset—J. J. Hoffman, H. L. Baer.
Sullivan—Jno. K. Farrel.
Susquehanna—E. P. Little, Abner Griffiths.
Tioga—Jno. R. Anderson.
Union—A. H. Dill.
Venango—Robert L. Cochran, C. Heydrick, Wm McNair.
Warren—R. Taggart.
Washington—John P. Charlton, Samuel P. Riddle, Wm. J. Markell.
Wayne—Thomas J. Ham, J Howard Beach.
Westmoreland—Wm. Donnelly, John Hugus. John A. Robb,
Wyoming—John Day.
York—Frank Geise, John Ahl, David Small, E. H. Gerry,—Steck.

CONTESTANTS.

There were no contests until the First District of Philadelphia was reached, when a contest was made by Edward Daugherty and James M. Morrison. There were also contests in the Fifth and Fourteenth districts.

When the Twentieth District was called Al. Scofield responded, and four contestants appeared upon the scene.

Scofield responded indignantly: "This effrontery and impudence thrown in here is very refreshing in these dog days." [Laughter.]

DESIROUS OF HARMONY.

On several occasions when notices of contests were given, some of those holding the seats were anxious to know the grounds upon which the contests were made. To all such interrogations the Chairman simply replied: "Gentlemen, this is not the time to explain. Ample opportunity will be given to each one to ascertain the grounds."

A SACRIFICE FOR HARMONY.

When the clerk had reached the Twenty second district, Philadelphia, in calling the roll, Mr. Charles W. Carrigan, who contested the seat with Samuel H. Collum, arose and said: I desire to make a statement. In the interest of harmony in the Philadelphia delegation as well as in this Convention, I have settled the matter of contest in regard to this district by withdrawing myself. [Applause.] Although believing I could establish my right to a seat in this Convention, I have been impelled to this course for two reasons. The first reason is that the gentleman contesting my seat and myself are both in favor of the same distinguished gentleman for Judge. Secondly, I believe that harmony and unity of action in the Democratic party is essential to success. [Applause.] I therefore lay all personal feeling on the altar of harmony, and withdraw in favor of Samuel H. Collum from the Twenty-second district. [This self-sacrifice on the part of the gentleman was received with loud applause.]

The calling of the roll was then continued, there being no response when Potter county was named.

After the completion of the calling of the roll Dr. Nebinger announced that the next business in order would be the nomination and election of officers for temporary organization.

NOMINATING TEMPORARY CHAIRMEN.

Nominations for temporary chairmen being in order, Mr. Andrew H. Dill nominated William A. Wallace, of Clearfield.

Mr. W. S. Thomas nominated James Ellis, of Schuylkill.

Mr. Wm. S. Laughlin nominated J. S. N. Ancona, of Berks.

DECLINING THE NOMINATION.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Ancona arose and said: "With no personal ambition, and with my heart kindly towards the gentleman who has been pleased to suggest my name as a candidate for temporary Chairman of this Convention, and with the purpose of contributing so far as my humble efforts may, to the harmony and unity, and to expedite the business of this Convention, I most respectfully decline to be nominated in that connection. [Applause.]

GETTING READY TO VOTE.

Mr. Ellis—To avoid confusion, I think it would be well to have it understood that all contestants for seats are precluded from voting on questions of temporary organization.

Mr. Lamberton moved that the nomination close.

The motion was carried.

Alderman McMullen moved that two tellers be appointed to conduct the election.

Cries of "no," "no" were heard from several quarters, and a motion to call the ayes and nays finally prevailed.

A delegate from Deleware county moved that each delegate, as his name was called, should stand up and announce his vote, and remain standing until his vote could be recorded. He thought this was necessary in order to guard against any discrepancy in the record of the vote.

This motion prevailed, and the Chair ordered the vote to proceed.

HON. WM. A. WALLACE ELECTED.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for temporary Chairman, the result of which was announced as follows:

Wallace	139
Ellis	93

The Chair announced that Hon. Wm. A. Wallace had been duly elected as temporary chairman, and the result was received with loud cheers.

The Chair appointed Hon. James Ellis and Hon. Wm. M. Laughlin to conduct Mr. Wallace to the chair.

A delegate then moved that the election be made unanimous, and the motion was carried.

The committee then conducted Senator Wallace to the stage, and as he was introduced he was greeted with cheers. When quiet had been restored he spoke as follows:

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I thank you for the honor that you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations on this important occasion. I am not here to-day to make to you a speech upon the issues that are before us in the coming contest. I leave that to the body that you shall constitute to declare your opinions. I shall content myself with asking of you your aid in endeavoring to enforce the rules that you may adopt for the government of the Convention; and that you will, as far as possible, aid me in preserving the order and decorum that belong to a Convention of a great party. And I invoke here to-day a spirit of harmony in your deliberations, and also invoke the deliberate utterances that belong to a great party in declaring its principles and placing its candidates before the people. [Applause.] Again I thank you for the honor which you have conferred upon me.

TWO RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Mr. Witte asked what the first business of the Convention was, and said if it was in order he would like to offer two resolutions. He then offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Senatorial district to be named by the delegates from each district be appointed, to which all resolutions offered in this Convention shall be submitted, without debate, which shall report to this Convention resolutions for its consideration and final adoption.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention be directed to appoint a committee which, on behalf of this Convention, shall open telegraphic communication with the State Democratic Conventions in those States in which such conventions are now assembled.

It was suggested that the States should be named, but the Chair remarked that the committee would attend to the matter.

AN AMENDMENT OFFERED.

Mr. Church, of Crawford, moved to amend the first resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates from the odd numbered Senatorial Districts, select one of their number to serve as a member of the Committee on Credentials, and that the delegates from even numbered districts, serve as a Committee on Permanent Organization, and that each Congressional District select a member to serve as a member of the Committee on Resolutions, that as the several districts are called the members proposed be announced to the Chair.

Mr. Hawley, of Crawford, offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Committees on Permanent Organization, Credentials and Resolutions consist of one from each Congressional district to be appointed by the delegates of said districts.

Mr. Graham moved that the amendment be laid on the table.

A delegate—Will that not carry with it the original resolution?

Mr. Graham—I make a motion now to lay both the original resolution with the amendment on the table. Carried.

Mr. Witte—I reoffer my first resolution.

The resolution was then read again by the Secretary.

Mr. Elder moved to amend by adding the words to be appointed by the delegates from the several districts.

The Chair—That is the usual custom.

The resolution was then carried.

ADOPTION OF RULES.

The Chairman—Will the Convention adopt rules for its government?

Mr. Fahy, of Philadelphia—I move that the rules for the government of the House of Representatives of this State be adopted as the rules for the government of this Convention.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Church—May I ask whether the resolution of the gentleman from Montgomery (Mr. Witte) provides for any other committee than the one on resolutions?

The Chairman—It does not.

Mr. Church—I move that the list of delegates from the odd numbered districts be called for the purpose of selecting one from each to constitute a Committee on Credentials, and that the even numbered districts be called for the purpose of forming a Committee on Permanent Organization. Fifty is entirely too large a number for a committee, and gentlemen will find it so.

Mr. Sanders offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That one delegate from each Senatorial District be appointed by the representatives of each district, one on permanent organization and one on contested seats.

Mr. Church—I accept the amendment.

Mr. Witte—It is customary to appoint such committee in Convention, and notice is generally given in the hotels for the delegates to make the selections. I believe that in almost all the Senatorial districts the delegates have met together and have selected their men on credentials and permanent organization and are prepared now to hand them up to the Secretary.

The resolution was then adopted.

A TEN MINUTES' RECESS.

The Convention then took a recess of ten minutes, in order to afford the delegates an opportunity to select members of the various committees.

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATION.

On re-assembling of the Convention the chair announced the following as the Committee on opening communication with other States:

Hon. Wm. H. Witte,	Pearson Church,
Hon. Hiram Beach,	J. Hawley,
Dallas Sanders,	Malcolm Hay,
Thomas Chalfant.	

GREETING FROM OHIO.

The Chair read the following dispatch from Columbus, Ohio:

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 26.

To the President of the Democratic Convention, at Pittsburgh:

The Democracy of the Buckeye State, in Convention assembled, tender their congratulations to the Democracy of the Keystone State, and bid them good speed in the common cause of restoring good government. JOHN C. McHENRY.
President of Convention.

The dispatch was received with applause and the President was directed to send a suitable response.

Shortly before two o'clock the Convention was called again to order, when the Chairman announced that a number of the committees had not yet reported the names of their representatives for the various committees.

The Secretary then read the names of delegates appointed on the

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

and the districts which they represented as follows:

1. Jas. Fite,	26. Geo. P. Little,
2. Wm. McMullen,	27. D. S. Boyer,
3. J. Huplet,	28. Dr. E. H. Gery,
4. Henry Donahue	29. Sol. Foster,
5. Jas. O'Hara,	30. H. J. Wohem,
7. Geo. W. McCoy,	31. D. M. Crawford,
8. H. A. Murkle,	32. Jas. Clendennan,
9. Wm. Appleby,	33. B. M. Nead,
10. Norton C. James,	34. J. P. Hale,
11. W. B. Albridge,	35. Jno. S. Blair,
12. Jas. Boyd,	36. E. F. Kerr,
13. H. B. Swarr,	37. R. H. McCormick
14. Dr. Jno. Schenck,	38. C. H. Hilton,
15. F. S. Bowman,	39. Jno. Hughes,
16. Thos. B. Metzger,	40. C. E. Boyle,
17. Jno. W. Misch,	41. A. Anderson,
18. Wm. Beidleman,	42. Malcom Hay,
19. M. K. Ferry,	23. D. O. Barr,
20. Theo. Hutchins,	44. R. R. Eichenlaub,
21. Jas. Corbett,	45. P. Foley,
22. Bernard Philips,	46. Jno. P. Chalton,
23. J S. Madden,	47. P. J. Pierce,
24. Wm. Brindle,	48. C. Heydrick,
25. A. Z. Hughes,	49. R. H. Arbuckle,
	50. M. F. Robinson,

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

was composed of the following delegates:

1. A Nebinger,	26. Thos. J. Ham,
2. Thos. A. Fahy,	27. A. H. Dill,
3. John Robin, Jr.,	28. Frank Geise,
4. Theo. McCulloch,	29. C. F. King,
5. S. Gross Fry,	30. J. B. McCalmant,
6. Robert Deckert,	31. A. M. Markle,
7. John R. Read,	32. H. J. Stahle,
8. S. Wakeling,	33. W. C. Caldwell,
9. John B Rhodes,	34. D. G. Bush,
10. Chas. R. Bickey,	35. S. M. Woodcock,
11. D. M. Emmentrout,	35. J. J. Hoffman,
12. W. H. Witte,	39. J. R. Wilson,
13. E. D. North,	38. D. P. Baird,
14. J. R. Long,	39. Wm. Donnely,
15. F. S. Seller,	40. W. H. Playford,
16. Edward Harvey,	41. Robert McKee,
17. A. H. Leight,	42. J. H. Stewart,
18. C. M. Anstett,	43. J. H. Callahan,
19. James Keeler,	44. John Freyvogle,
20. F. D. Collins,	45. Chas. Melling,
21. C. L. Lamberton,	46. J. H. McCreery,
22. A. G. Broadhead,	47. S. R. Mason,
23. E. A. Parsons,	48. Capt. R. Taggart,
24. C. B. Eldred,	49. Benj. Whitman,
25. A. J. Hughes,	50. J. B. Brawley.

COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS.

The following delegates were members of the Committee on Contested Seats:

1 D. A. Laws,	24 Thos. Chalfant,
2 F. M. Campbell,	25 A. J. Hughes,
3 Ed. Roach,	26 J. Howard Beach,
4 J. J. Young,	27 Phil. Hilbish,
5 Jas. Atwell,	28 F. J. Magee,
6 Jno. McConnell,	29 W. S. Thomas,
7 Jno. McDevitt,	30 J. Irvin Steele,
8 W. Lee,	31 Jos. Waream,
9 Tryon Lewis,	32 J. H. Graham, Jr.
10 H. Scarborough,	33 J.S. Cornman,
11 Jesse Hawley,	34 W. W. Rankin,
12 Owen Jones,	35 S. Newhall,
13 F. S. Pyfer,	36 H. L. Baer,
14 T. F. McEligott,	37 J. P. George,
15 Geo. Bailey,	38 M. Williams,
16 J. B. Dillinger,	39 I. J. Johnson,
17 C. A. Weidman,	40 Jno. Freeman,
18 R. E. James,	41 A. J. Montgomery
19 W. W. Davis,	42 Joseph S. Lare,
20 R. H. McCunney,	43 I. J. O'Leary,
21 D. S. Koontz,	44 J. B. Guthrie,
22 Jno. D. Biddis,	45 Henry Large.
23 Thos. R. Jourden,	

ADJOURNED TILL FOUR O'CLOCK.

A delegate from Chester said that in order to give the Committees an opportunity to meet and consult he would move that the Convention take a recess until four o'clock.

A delegate moved to amend by making the time five o'clock.

Another delegate moved to amend by making the time three o'clock.

The vote was first taken on adjourning until three o'clock and lost.

The vote was then taken on adjourning to meet at four o'clock and carried, when the Chairman announced that the different Committees would meet in rooms about the building immediately after adjournment. The Convention was then declared adjourned till four o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at four o'clock and was called to order by the temporary chairman, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace.

The Chair—Is the Committee on Permanent Organization ready to report?

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

Mr. Malcolm Hay, chairman, then presented the report of the committee, as follows:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Wm. A. Wallace.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1. Gen. Wm. McCandless,	27. W. B. Forsythe,
2. Charles Martin,	28. David Small,
3. Francis McBride,	29. James Ellis,
4. Jeff. J. Young,	30. J. B. McCamant,
5. Joseph Bond,	31. Joseph Warner,
6. A. Sidney Biddle,	32. Jas. Clendennan,
7. T. W. Minns,	33. Aug'st's Duncan,
8. Wm. C. Holden,	35. John Hamer.
9. John R. Rhodes,	36. H. D. Tate,
10. Samuel Darrah,	37. John M. Stick,
11. Geo. F. Baer,	38. G. W. Fulton,
12. Isaac F. Yost,	39. Wm. Donnelly,
13. B. S. Patterson,	40. Dr. Alex. Patton,
14. Jacob B. Young,	41. Harvey Osborne,
15. E. B. Cobaugh,	42 Wm. S. Reno,
16. M. A. Horn,	43 J. P. Cunningham,
17. Chas. Weidman,	44 D. McCoudry,
18. Wm. Chaplain,	45 Jerome S. Bennett,
19. J. B. Collins,	46 T. S. Darrah,
20. Joseph Humple,	47 W. H. Reynolds,
21. C. L. Lamberton,	48 H. J. Burrs,
22. Carlton Burnett,	49 Clark Barlone,
23. Wm. Pierce,	50 A. J. McCloskey,
24. Col. Peter Ent,	
25.	
26. J. H. Beach,	

SECRETARIES.

T. A Sloan, Philadelphia.
Jas. Stranahan, Mercer.
W. P. Furey, Philadelphia.
Jno. Sloan.
Jas. A. O'Reilley, Berks.
B. M. Mead.
Malcolm Hay, Allegheny.
George Moore, Philadelphia.
R. A. McDonald, Fulton.
A. M. Markle, Perry.
W. C. Plummer, Crawford.
D. W. G. Weddell, Green.
E. L. Acker, Montgomery.
James Foley, Philadelphia.
H. J. Newmiller, Carbon.
Henry A. Merkle, Philadelphia.
Edward Stuck, York.
Hugh J. Mohan, Schylkill.

Mr. Hay moved that the report be adopted. Agreed to amid great applause.

The Chairman then called for reports from the Committees on Credentials and Resolutions, but neither committee was ready.

Mr. Hay—I have no doubt but that the Committee on Credentials will be ready to report in a few moments. I would suggest that the Convention suspend business for fifteen minutes.

Mr. Bush—I would suggest that a messenger be sent to the Committee to ascertain when they would be ready to report.

This suggestion was acted upon and a messenger was dispatched for that purpose.

Mr. Elder moved that when the Convention adjourn it be to meet at ten o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. Plummer moved to amend by fixing the hour of reassembling at seven o'clock this evening.

Mr. Elder—I would be very glad if we could adjourn until to-morrow, if by doing so we would expedite business. The difficulty in the way is that by keeping the members of the Committee on Resolutions in the Convention, it would delay considerably the preparation of the report. I am satisfied the Committee will not be ready to report until to-morrow.

Mr. Dill—If it would expedite business, I would be willing to have the members of the Committee on resolutions withdraw from the Convention and work on their report.

A delegate moved as an amendment that the Convention adjourn until eight o'clock Thursday morning.

Mr. Woodward—The report of the Committee on Credentials has no bearing on the nomination of the ticket. The platform to be reported by the Committee on Resolutions will not affect one way or another the nomination of Supreme Judge. I am five hundred miles from home, and therefore I, and also those living at a distance will oppose any further delay. It does not matter, and will not affect the nominations whether the committee report in favor of hard money or paper money, because we propose to nominate candidates without reference to these.

Mr. Plummer's motion that, when the Convention adjourn it adjourn until seven o'clock this evening, was put by the chair and carried.

Mr. Saunders—We have information that the Committee on Credentials will not be ready for half an hour, and that the Committee on Resolutions will not be ready to report until to-morrow. We have met here to accomplish a definite object. We should go on with the nominations after we have received the report of the Committee on Credentials, without waiting for the resolutions, which would not affect the nominations.

A recess for half an hour was now taken to await the report of the Committee on Credentials.

AFTER RECESS

The Convention was called to order, but neither Committee was ready to report.

Mr. Boyle moved to adjourn.

Mr. Saunders moved to adjourn until eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Boyle—This Convention has decided that when it adjourn, it will be to meet at seven o'clock this evening.

The motion, therefore, to adjourn until eight o'clock is out of order.

The President—The point is well taken.

The motion to adjourn was put and lost.

The committee not yet having returned, Mr. Schell called on the Chairman to address the meeting in the interim, which he declined.

Loud calls were then made for Mr. Witte, who responded as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. WITTE.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have no objections to addressing this Convention, but this is hardly the proper time. [Continued calls for Witte]. Although I have a most profound respect for the Chairman and his judgment, he sadly erred in entertaining the motion calling upon me to address this Convention, because I know, and I think he knows now, that it is very much out of order. I do think that the mind of the Convention ought not to be disturbed. It will shortly be called upon to decide very important questions, and I think it is perhaps better for it to remain in repose for a little while. [Applause.]

Loud calls were then made for Mr. Boyd, of Montgomery. Mr. Boyd responded as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. BOYD.

I suppose, Mr. President, that the vote should first be taken as to who shall speak first. I understood, from the call, that numerous gentlemen have been named to address you. I am free to say that I am ready. [Laughter.] But if it is the pleasure of the Convention to hear somebody just before I speak, I am ready to wait.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Montgomery has the floor. [Laughter.]

Mr. Boyd—I scarcely know where to begin. The truth is I have just come in. I have been prospecting around this city under the care and guidance of as good a man as they have in the city of Pittsburgh—Mr. W. H. Smith. And before I consent to make any remarks to this Convention, I must first return the thanks of this Convention—for I feel authorized now to do whatever I please—[laughter] to return the thanks of this Convention to the city of Pittsburgh and its people [applause] for their hospitality, for I have just had some of it. [Laughter.] Their kindness, attention, and consideration to this Convention. This hall, and everything that could be, seems to have been prepared and furnished for us, and before I conclude, I think I shall move that forever and ever after, every Democratic Convention shall be held in the city of Pittsburgh. [Applause]. At least, no State Democratic Convention can have any presence unless it does meet in the city of Pittsburgh. [Laughter.]

Now then, a word for this Convention. We have met here under circumstances that seem to me to be most auspicious. I have not heard of a wrangle. There has been a generous rivalry on the part of the delegates for their respective candidates—a rivalry at once commendable, for of all the names mentioned you cannot go wrong in selecting any one of them. [Applause.] And this augurs unmistakably that when the harmony that does and will continue to prevail, in that body; goes out, and the delegates return to their homes, and exhibit everything harmonious and united among the members of this Convention, and say that this State shall be carried by twenty thousand majority, it will be twenty thousand. [Applause.] The time has come for a change. That change will come in Pennsylvania, as it has come in Indiana, Oregon, and everywhere they have had an election. And when it does come, I propose we shall treat as mercifully and gently as posible our Republican foes, that we will return good for evil, for the evil that has been heaped upon us. We may, in some cases, bear down not a little, but on the whole, we will be merciful. They have had their day. They have been tried. They have silenced us, and we have the fruits of their efforts at our doors to-day in the utter and almost entire prostration of the prosperity of our country—not only in its business aspects, but also in everything that pertains to the government of it. I think the indication are that they will be only too glad for us to take the job of governing this country, off their hands. They have been rent with dissentions now for the last three or four years, until there is no unity or harmony, and nothing left of them but their Civil Rights bill, and over that they quarrelled and adjourned a few days ago, Now, then, I believe the committee has come.

A delegate—Yes, sir.

Mr. Boyd. Then it will be in order for me to conclude. [Laughter and Applause.]

The Chairman—The committee have not yet returned.

Mr. Boyd—As the committee has not come in, I will do the honor of introducing my colleague from Montgomery, Mr. Witte.

Loud calls for Mr. Witte.

Mr. Witte failing to respond, music was furnished by the Great Western Band.

Mr. Acker—If in order, I move that the Convention now proceed to general nominations for the offices to be filled at the November election.

The Chairman—The Committee on Credentials seem to be coming. Does the gentleman desire to press his motion?

Mr. Acker—I withdraw it for the present.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. Gutherie, Chairman of the Committee on Contested seats, then stated that the Committee were ready to report, but asked the Convention to have patience until the Secretaries could take down the names of the contestants admitted to seats.

After a short wait the Secretary of the Committee read the report, as follows:

SENATORIAL CONTESTANTS.

Armstrong county—E. S. Golden, contested by T. N. Hathaway. Golden admitted.

REPRESENTATIVE CONTESTANTS.

Huntingdon county—James Cullen substituted Lewis Stewart, and Stewart's seat contested by Thomas Burchinell. Burchinell admitted.

Philadelphia, First District—Edward Daugherty contested James Errickson's seat. Errickson admitted.

Philadelphia, Fifth District—Cornelius Haggerty, contested by George W. Young. Young admitted.

Philadelphia, Seventh District—A. Sidney Biddle, contested by Mr. Bonner. Biddle admitted by withdrawal of Bonner.

Philadelphia, Fourteenth District—Joseph B. Vankirk, contested by F. L. Moore. Vankirk admitted.

Philadelphia, Twentieth District—Seat of A. Schofield contested by William Bennett and John Boileau. Boileau admitted.

Philadelphia, Twenty-first District—Thos. A. McDevitt contested by Wm. G. Selzor. McDevitt admitted.

On motion of Mr. Ellis of Schuylkill, the report was adopted.

ORDER OF NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Woodward, of Berks, offered the following resolution, which was twice read and passed:

Resolved, That the nominations be made in the following order:

First—Judge of the Supreme Court.
Second—Lieutenant Governor.
Third—Auditor General.
Fourth—Secretary of Internal Affairs.

NOMINATIONS FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Acker renewed his motion that the Convention proceed to general nominations for the various offices to be filled, which was carried.

The Chairman announced that nominations for Judge of the Supreme Court were in order.

The following nominations were then made:

Mr. Corbett nominated A. L. Dana.

Mr. Markell nominated Mr. James H. Graham, of Cumberland.

Mr. McCormick nominated Silas M. Clark, of Indiana.

Mr. Hutchings nominated Warren J. Woodward, of Berks.

Mr. Ellis nominated George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Dechert nominated James R. Ludlow, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hannan nominated Robert L. Johnston, of Cambria.

Mr. Brawler nominated Jno. Trunkey, of Venango.

Mr. Boyd nominated Henry P. Ross, of Montgomery.

Mr. Daugherty nominated Samuel P. Wilson, of Beaver.

Mr. Reed—I move that the nominations close. Carried.

Mr. Ermentrout moved the Convention proceed to ballot on the candidates for Supreme Judge.

The Chairman—The motion is not in order. The motion of the gentleman from Montgomery (Mr. Acker) was that the Convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for the respective offices. After we have gone through with all the offices, the motion will be in order, but not until then.

Nominations for the office of Lieutenant Governor were next in order.

NOMINATIONS FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The following nominations were made:

Mr. Grier nominated H. M. North, of Lancaster.

Mr. McKee nominated Jacob Zegler, of Butler.

Mr. Cassidy nominated James H. Stewart, of Allegheny.

Mr. Harvey nominated Wm. H. Sowden, of Lehigh.

Mr. Playford nominated Daniel Kane, of Fayette.

Mr Johnston nominated John Latta, of Westmoreland.

Mr. Litz nominated David S. Lawrence.

Mr. Donahoo nominated Jno. S. Martin, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Boileau nominated H. C. Noyes, of Clinton.

Mr. Bell nominated Jno. Riley, of Blair.

Mr. Dill nominated Wm. L. Duart, of Northumberland.

Mr. Rhodes nominated Chas. D. Manley.

Mr. Graham nominated Samuel A. Black, of Montgomery.

Mr. Corbett nominated R. H. McCune, of Luzerne.

Mr. Lee nominated Daniel M. Fox, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Gent nominated Victor E. Pyle.

On motion, the nominations were closed.

WITHDRAWALS.

Mr. Bush stated that he had received a request from Col. C. H. Noyes to withdraw his name in case it should be presented before the Convention. He therefore withdrew the name of Col. Noyes as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Newahl sent the following letter to the clerk's desk, which was read.

ALTOONA, PA., June 17, 1874.

S. Newahl, Altoona, Pa.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of this date received. In answer I would say that I must respectfully decline to be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and in so doing beg leave to tender my thanks to yourself and the many friends who have so kindly given me their unsolicted support for the position and regret that circumstances prevent my acceptance. While I have always been a Democrat I am no politician, and am glad to see a disposition among the party to select men who are not mere politicians.

I trust that the selection of the Convention may fall upon one more worthy and able, and who will carry the standard of the party through the coming campaign to a triumphant victory at its close.

Yours, truly,
JOHN REILLY.

Mr. Church—I move that further proceedings under the resolution be suspended, until after candidates for Supreme Judge and Lieutenant Governor shall be nominated. Carried.

Mr. Ermentrout moved the Convention proceed to the nomination of Supreme Judge. Carried.

Mr. Mill presented the following letter withdrawing the name of Robt. L. Johnston as a candidate:

EBENSBURG, Aug. 26, 1874.

Dear Sir: The unsought kindness of Cambria and Blair counties places me on the list of candidates for the Supreme Bench. The nomination could scarcely fail to me, and I desire to leave you and your colleagues free from any embarrassment.

I therefore desire you to withdraw my name from the Convention, and sincerely trust that your whole ticket may be such as will command the united support of all the friends of good government, and restore our beloved Commonwealth to a purer administration, rebuke corruption, and bring us back to the happier days in our history from which we have wandered for the past five years. Yours truly,
R. L. JOHNSTON.

TO S. M. WOODCOCK, Esq.

Jno. W. Rohrer, editor of the Kittanning Sentinel was here substituted as the Senatorial delegate from Armstrong and Butler counties by Edward S. Golden, Esq.

FIRST BALLOT FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

A ballot was then taken for Supreme Judge with the following result:

Ludlow	46	Graham	23
Woodward	40	Clark	12
Ross	37	Wilson	11
Dallas	36	Dana	6
Trunkey	33		

No one candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, there was no nomination.

Mr. Baird offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That on each succeeding ballot, the candidate having the lowest number of votes be dropped from the list.

Mr. Clendening moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

The motion was lost on a division by a vote of 84 for to 92 against.

On the question of agreeing to the resolution by Mr. Baird, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Church, of Crawford, seconded by Mr. Graham, of Cumberland.

Mr. Church—I will withdraw the call for the yeas and nays if the gentleman will withdraw the resolution until after the next ballot. I cannot vote for the passage of this resolution. Its effect will be to prevent one from voting for A or B, because he does not happen to have three votes while another has four. I have a right to vote for whoever I please for Supreme Judge if he is a man learned in the law. [Applause.] I protest against this action.

Mr. Hay—I desire to say I cordially agree with the remarks of the gentleman from Crawford (Mr. Church). I think it is the right of the friends of a candidate to withdraw his name; but until it is withdrawn, they have a right to keep his name before the Convention.

Leave being given, Mr. Baird then withdrew his resolution until after another ballot.

Mr. Corbett withdrew the name of Mr. Dana as a candidate for Supreme Judge.

SECOND BALLOT.

There being no election, the Convention proceeded to a second ballot which resulted as follows:

Ross	53	Trunkey	35
Woodward	47	Graham	11
Ludlow	42	Clark	9
Dallas	37	Wilson	8

ANOTHER NAME WITHDRAWN.

After the announcement of the result, Mr. Dougherty withdrew the name of Samuel B. Wilson.

A delegate moved that the Convention adjourn until half past eight o'clock. [cries of no! let us have another ballot.]

Mr. Ermentrout moved that the Convention do not adjourn until a nomination for Supreme Judge is made.

The Chair declared the motion out of order.

The motion to adjourn until half past eight o'clock was lost, after which the Convention proceeded to a third ballot which resulted as follows:

THIRD BALLOT.

Ross	62	Dallas	41
Woodward	45	Trunkey	41
Ludlow	42	Graham	7
		Clark	5

When the result was announced, a number of motions were simultaneously made to adjourn until half-past eight and nine o'clock in the evening, but were not entertained by the Chair.

Mr. Adams withdrew the name of Hon. James H. Graham.

No choice having been made, the Convention proceeded to a fourth ballot, which resulted as follows:

FOURTH BALLOT.

Ross	67	Trunkey	41
Woodward	46	Dallas	35
Ludlow	43	Clark	7

The Chair announced that there was no election.

Mr. Ermentrout moved that a recess of one hour and a half be taken. Lost.

The same gentleman moved that when the Convention adjourn it be until nine o'clock this morning. Lost.

The Convention then proceeded to the fifth ballot with the following result:

FIFTH BALLOT.

Ross	80	Trunkey	39
Woodward	44	Dallas	28
Ludlow	40	Clark	6

The chair announced that there was no election.

Mr. Church moved that when the Convention adjourn it adjourns to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

The ayes and nays were called for, which resulted in 135 yeas and 100 nays.

Mr. Church then moved that the Convention do now adjourn, which was carried.

It was now half past eight o'clock, and after several announcements in regard to committee meetings, the Convention adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

POLITICAL.

Congressmen Nominated.

CHICAGO, August 25.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Twelfth Illinois District met at Springfield to-day, and nominated Hon. Wm. M. Springer, of Springfield.

WEST CHESTER, August 25.—The West Chester County Republican Convention to-day unanimously re-nominated Washington Townsend, for Congress, from the Seventh district.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—Judge William Lawrence was renominated for Congress at Urbana to-day by the Republicans of the Eighth district.

POLITICAL.

Several State Conventions in Session

The Radical Party Arraigned

Reforms Demanded by the People

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 26.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

For Secretary of State—Wm. Bell, of Licking.

For School Commissioner—C. S. Smart, of Pickaway.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—W. J. Gilmore, of Preble.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court—Arnold Green, of Cuyahoga, and for member of the Board of Public Works, Martin Schiller, Ross.

During the Convention Governor Allen made a short speech, creating great enthusiasm, and at the close was given three cheers as the next President of the United States.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic State Convention in session here have adopted the following platform with great unanimity:

That the Democratic party of Ohio adheres to its ancient principles of securing equal rights and exact justice to all men and to all the States and communities of American people, of maintaining the independence of the co-ordinate department of the Federal Government, the Legislature, the executive and judicial, condemning all encroachments of either upon the functions of the others, and resisting every attempt to usurp any of the powers reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively, and to the people, therefore,

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Resolved, That a sound currency is indispensable to the welfare of the country; that its volume should be regulated by the necessities of business, and that all laws that interfere with such natural regulation are vicious in principle and detrimental in their effects; we are in favor of such an increase of the circulating medium as the business interests of the country may from time to time require; that not less than one half of the customs duties should be payable in the legal tender notes of the United States, commonly called greenbacks; that the power of the National banks to issue and loan their notes upon interest is a power to draw interest upon their debts while the people pay interest upon what they owe; that this special and urgent privilege ought not to exist unless it is manifest, that in no other way can a sound paper currency be supplied, believing that a better system can be devised and one that will be free from unjust privileges.

We are in favor of abolishing the franchise of the National Banks to issue a paper currency as soon as the same can safely and prudently be done, and that the notes so withdrawn by the banks be substituted by the Government with a legal tender currency.

That the Democracy of Ohio reiterate their declaration that the 5-20 bonds, by the letter and spirit of the law and the general understanding of the community, were payable in legal tender notes, and the act of March, 1869, which pledged the faith of the nation to their payment in coin, was an unnecessary and wicked sacrifice of the interests of the tax-paying laborers for the benefit of the non-tax-paying bondholder.

That without equality of taxation there cannot be equality of rights, and the exemption of the public bonds from bearing their proportion in supporting the Federal Government and maintaining the laws, is unwise and unjust; that we are friends of all the industries of the country, whether agricultural, mechanical or commercial, and believe that these industries thrive best when no unequal privilege is conferred by law upon one over the other.

We are, therefore, opposed to the unjust and oppressive features of the existing tariff laws and insist on their repeal or modification so that a revenue tariff shall be substituted for them.

We are opposed to all combinations and devices of whatever character that tend to increase the cost of transportation beyond a fair remuneration to the carrier, and we demand the exercise of all Constitutional powers to remedy the existing evils in this respect and to prevent their occurrence in the future.

OPPOSED TO EXCESSIVE TAXATION.

We are opposed to excessive taxation—the deadly foe—as all experience proves, of every industry and we insist upon the strictest economy in every department of the Government, Federal or State, county or municipal.

OPPOSED TO GRANTS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

We are opposed to grants of the public domain to railroad corporations and we rejoice at the fact that the determined opposition of Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress and the unequivocal condemnation of the people have put a stop to a scheme of Legislation that but lately threatened to bestow upon great corporations comparatively few in number, the whole body of the public lands. We favor the policy that looks to the ownership of these lands by actual settlers, and therefore, approve the principal of the homestead settlement law.

That freedom of the Press is essential to the preservation of public liberty and we denounce the attempts made by Radicals at the last session of Congress to subject the proprietors of the principal newspapers of the United States to indictment and trial in Washington City for alleged libels, as efforts to revive and embody in legislation the spirit of the gag and sedition laws of the elder Adams administration, and which were overthrown, as it was hoped, forever by the election of Thomas Jefferson.

"CIVIL RIGHTS

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. G. Fry, bankrupt, Cambria county. Petition of R. L. Johnson, Esq., for compensation as solicitor for bankrupt, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Paul J. Caperton, debtor, Allegheny. Order made refusing the petition of debtor for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shaffer. Bingham for debtor.

Lindsay, Sterrett & Co., et al., creditors, vs. Andrew Brentano, debtor, Pittsburgh. Petition in bankruptcy presented. Amount of debt, $2,280. Act of bankruptcy, confession of judgment presented. The usual order issued. Raymond for creditors.

The First National Bank of Warren, Pa., and the Warren Savings Bank, creditors vs. J. K. Palmer & Co., debtors, Warren county, (two cases). Argument on motion to dismiss proceedings.

Fry, Duerr & Co., bankrupts, Ebensburg. Petition for compensation to solicitor for bankrupts presented, and referred to Register Harper for examination and report. Johnston for petitioner.

First National Bank, of Warren, Pa., creditors, vs. J. K. Palmer & Co., debtors, Warren county. Argument on motion to dismiss proceedings in bankruptcy, for the reason that the requisite number in value and amount of the creditors has not been produced, it being alleged that co-partnership, and not individual creditors, have joined.

J. B. Sneathen & Co., creditors, vs. Staub & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. J. H. Hopkins, of Mechanics Savings bank; James Sampson, Peoples Savings Bank; Isaac Jones, Monongahela Savings Bank, were restrained from proceeding on their execution. Montooth for motion.

FRIDAY' PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court.—Judge Stowe.

Ault & Cornforth, bankrupts, McKean county. On petition of the assignee order made for the sale of certain real estate of said bankrupts as co-partners, and of C. Cornforth, free of all liens except mortgages and unpaid purchase money. Brown & Stone for assignee.

Geo. Clowes, bankrupt, Tioga county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate confirmed.

Burkhalter, Master & Co. vs. Jas. M. Kintzner. Referred to Register Willard, of Scranton, to ascertain if a sufficient number of creditors have joined to the proceedings, and with authority to take testimony and report.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Commonwealth ex. rel. vs. Alexender Ross, a petition de lunatico inquirendo presented, and C. E. Taylor, Esq., appointed commissioner.

In the case of Ann Mullen et al. vs. the city of Pittsburgh, and hearing was adjourned until August 28th.

John Bahmer filed a petition for a divorce from his wife; Rosatta Bahmer, Subpœna awarded.

Wilhelmina Heflinger applied for a divorce from her husband Frederick Heflinger. A subpœna was awarded Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Mary Ann Zehnder petition presented and a writ of de lunatico inquirendo awarded and Geo. F. Gilmore Esq., appointed commissioner.

A preliminiary order was granted in the matter of the application of the Enterprise Building and Loan Association, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, for a character of incorporation.

A. W. McCarthy for use vs. O'Hara and wife. James H. Porter appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Lindsey, Sterritt & Co., et al. vs. Andrew Brentano, bankrupt. On petition of creditors, Marshal Hall was appointed provisional assignee of the estate. Raymond for petitioning creditors.

Dawson & Baily vs. Collins, Pool & Co., alleged bankrupts, of Oil City. Petition for injunction of W. H. Shreve against J. M. Sharp and W. P. Clark was argued by Bredin for injunction and Patterson contra. Injunction refused.

Henry D. Kino, bankrupt, Butler county. Petition to revoke adjudication and discontinue proceedings in bankruptcy was referred to Register Shaffer to report. Schoyer for petitioner.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs Staib and Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Motion to dissolve restraining order against J. H. Hopkins, trustee, was argued by Lazear & Hopkins for and Montooth contra. Hearing adjourned till September 3rd.

Orphan's Court—Judges Stowe and Collier

Estate of the minor children of Martha K. Duncan, deceased. Petition of John W. Duncan, guardian of Sarah F. Duncan, minor, for leave to mortgage the real estate of his ward. Order made. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of Wm. Keyser deceased. John C. Newmeyer, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of the administrator to and among the heirs of decedent.

Estate of Edward Dithridge deceased, Report of sales made and confirmed nisi.

William Phillips, deceased. Bond of Administrators filed for faithful application of proceeds of sale approved. Report of sale made, presented and confirmed.

Estate of Louis Blackinger, deceased. Petition of Administratrix. Bond filed, approved and order made for sale of real estate of decedent or payment of debts.

Estate of James Burgan, deceased. Petition presented, bond filed, approved and order made for sale of real estate of decedent for the payment of debts.

O. C. & A. R. RAILROAD.

MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS.

At a recent meeting of the bondholders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, held in Philadelphia, a proposition was submitted from Mr. John Scott, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, as a basis of settlement,

The proposition was discussed in a very animated manner, after which the following was adopted:

Whereas, On the 11th of July, ultimo, on the application of the trustees of the consolidated mortgages of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company, before his Honor, Walter H. Lowrie, at Meadville, Mr. David McCargo was appointed "receiver of all the property, rights, privileges and franchises" of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company; and

Whereas, On the 13th of July ultimo, said receiver entered into possession of said road; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer and to co-operate with the trustees of the consolidated mortgage, Messrs. W. G. Moorhead and William G. Fargo, and report in writing on the operations of the road under the receivership, and also on the affairs of the company, to the consolidated bondholders, at a meeting to be held on Tuesday, 13th of October next, of which conspicuous notice shall be given.

Resolved, That the payment of interest on Union and Titusville Railroad bonds, which have no other security than a mortgage on a branch road (which was annexed and merged in flagrant injustice to the bond and stockholders of this company), whilst overdue coupons on the consolidated bonds remain unpaid, is an outrage on the rights of consolidated bondholders, who have a prior lien and a broader and better claim on the earnings of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway, and that our trustees in possession of the road, through a receiver, who is subject to their orders, are hereby requested to restrain the receiver from paying hereafter Union and Titusville Railroad coupons till the coupons due on the consolidated bonds shall have been paid.

Thomas S. Fernon, Thomas Dudley, J. W. Mittley, J. Ritter and Joseph Hahn were appointed the Committee, and given power to fill vacancies, after which the meeting adjourned to meet on October 13.

CENTRAL TAXPAYERS UNION.

ANOTHER MEETING YESTERDAY—THE ORGANIZATION TAKING DEFINITE SHAPE—THE FRIENDS OF REFORM IN EVERY DEPARTMENT INVITED TO COALESCE.

[From The Daily Post of Friday].

Another meeting of the Central Taxpayers Union was held yesterday afternoon in Cole & Erwin's Real Estate rooms, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

In the absence of Major Frew, Dr. Geo. H. Keyser was called to the chair, with John W. Riddell, Esq., as Secretary.

The names of additional delegates from the different wards were submitted and approved, after which the meeting settled down to business. The only drawback to the full success of the meeting yesterday, was the racket made by passing teams. This will be remedied as soon as more quiet quarters can be obtained.

Judge Mellon from the Business Committee, reported as follows:

That a committee of five be named by the Chair, who shall at once convene for the purpose of selecting and nominating permanent officers for our organization.

The Business Committee have prepared the following, as a plan for perfecting our organization:

HOW THE MOVEMENT IS RECEIVED.

Whereas it is obvious that the movement begun by us meets the cordial sympathy of our citizens generally; yet in order to be in the highest degree effective, it is absolutely essential that our organization be extended and perfected throughout the county, so that its influence will be felt and the fact be recognized that this is the people's movement, thus producing a salutary effect upon the actions of all our public officials and a ready acquiescence to the wishes of those from whom all authority emanate, and who, by their votes and taxes, support our several municipalities.

DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

In order to the accomplishment of this, we recommend that all who have thus far been appointed members of this general committee, and all who may be added to our numbers, be hereby directed to obtain without further delay the signatures of all within the several districts they represent, who approve and stand ready to aid this movement, and that each of said Committees report weekly in writing to the Committee on Organization, the progress made in obtaining such signatures. That the Standing Committee on Organization shall consist of ten persons, to be named by the President of this Union, who shall immediately take steps to have every district throughout the county fully represented in this General Committee. We would further recommend that, in obtaining signatures as suggested, the following form be used:

TAXPAYERS' CREED.

The undersigned, taxpayers of ——— believing that the heavy taxation imposed on us is due to the carelessness, extravagance, and often to the corrupt abuse of power exercised by those having in charge the disposition of public funds, and desiring as far as possible to remedy these evils, hereby subscribe their names to this roll of the Taxpayers' Union, and cordially unite in establishing a permanent Central or General Committee, composed of representatives from each election district in Allegheny county, whose duty it shall be to guard our interests, and endeavor to correct the abuses to which we have hitherto been subjected.

That a standing Finance Committee of ten be adpointed, who shall report a plan for defraying the expenses of this organization, and that when the same is adopted they shall proceed to secure the necessary funds and attend to the proper distribution of the same.

THAT MONUMENT OF MUNICIPAL FOLLY.

That a committee of five be appointed to make inquiry concerning the expenditures of the Municipal Hall Commission. How much, if any of the outlay was injudicious or unreasonable, and also the cause of the delay on the part of the said commission in relinquishing control of the building.

SIMPLIFICATION WANTED.

That a committee of ten be appointed to suggest a plan for taxation, less cumbersome and more equitable than that now in force.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

That a committee of seven be appointed to ascertain what changes should be effected as to the salaries of our public officials, with a view to dispensing with all fees or commissions, and confining the emoluments to reasonable and sufficient salaries; also to report as to the legality of the municipal election held in February last.

LIGHT WANTED.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to report at our next meeting whether the city is made to pay more for labor and material upon any public works than the regular market price. Whether frauds in this department are perpetrated against the city, and if so, what department of the city government is responsible; also, whether contracts have been tampered with or released where unfavorable to the contractor, or enlarged and extended where favorable to the contractor and unfavorable to the city. Also, whether there is any efficient legal remedy available to the taxpayers for such abuses, and against whom.

The report was received, and the committee proceeded to consider its recommendations.

The first three recommendations were adopted, and Judge Mellon, W. W. Wallace, R. J. Powers, James McClain and Dr. James King, were appointed the committee on permanent organization.

The article relative to the extension of the organization throughout the county, was postponed until the next meeting. Messrs. Gallaher, Alex. King and Alex. Bradley were appointed to secure a hall in which to hold the meetings of the Union.

The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended, after consultation, the following:

President, John Dunlap.

Vice-Presidents, Jacob Jones, George H. Keyser and A. P. Norton.

Secretaries—W. G. Johnston, George Finly and James McClain.

Treasurer—C. F. Klopfer.

Mr. Dunlap declined the position of President.

The Chair asked what disposition would be made with the report.

Judge Mellon said they had not consulted Mr. Dunlap.

Dr. Gallaher moved to adopt the report and then any declinations would be in order.

Mr. Dunlap declined the position of President.

Mr. King nominated Judge Mellon for the position.

Judge Mellon declined, and a gentleman nominated Mr. Ewart of the Thirteenth ward.

Mr. Ewart thought an older and more experienced man should be chosen, and suggested Mr. Alex. King.

Mr. King declined for want of experience.

Dr. Gallaher moved that action on the declination of Mr. Dunlap be postponed until next meeting. Carried.

REQUISITES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Norton asked who have the power to appoint the ward committees. With some, he understood, it was objected that officeholders should be excluded.

Judge Mellon and Mr. McClain said there were friends of taxpayers in Councils and they should not be barred out.

On motion, adjourned until Thursday next at 3 P. M.

A FEARFUL ENCOUNTER.

A LADY GORED BY A COW AT HULTON STATION—HER LIFE DESPAIRED OF.

A terrible accident occurred at Hulton Station on the West Penn Railroad, on Monday, by which a highly respectable lady, Mrs. Beynon, of Allegheny, received injuries which it is feared will terminate fatally. Mrs. Beynon had gone to Hulton to visit a daughter, Mrs. Porter. During the afternoon the ladies went to the barnyard to see a young calf. While standing talking, and without any warning, the cow attacked Mrs. Beynon, and gored her terribly. The cow's horn entered her abdomen and penetrated by actual measurement, five and one-half inches, passing upward toward the stomach. The clothing of the lady was not torn in the least, but was forced into the wound. Dr. Reynolds, of Hulton, was first called, but finding the case so serious, sent for Dr. D. N. Rankin, of Allegheny, to hold a consultation. The physicians did all that was possible, but have little hopes for their patient's recovery. She is about sixty-five years of age, and has a splendid constitution, but the shock sustained by her nervous system, combined with the injuries received, it is feared will be more than she can survive.

The cow has always been regarded as of kind and gentle disposition, and it is supposed the presence of a stranger in proximity to her calf caused her excitement. Mrs. Beynon has many friends in this city who will hear of the accident with pain.

WEST PENN R. R. VS. THE CONDUIT COMPANY.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE DISTRICT COURT POSTPONED UNTIL SATURDAY NEXT—THE CONDUIT CO. ENJOINED BY THE COMMON PLEAS.

In the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, the bill in equity filed by the West Penn R. R. vs. the Columbia Conduit Company, asking the court to restrain the latter company from laying oil pipes under the railroad track at Montrose, came up for a hearing. The case was argued at length by Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell for the railroad company and by Messrs. Wood and Barton for the Conduit company. After hearing the argument the court made the following order:

And now, August 22d, 1874, hearing having been had in the above case, and thereupon on consideration the court order and decree that a preliminary injunction do issue against the defendants to restrain them and each of them, their servants and employees from interfering with the plaintiffs and petitioners property at Hertz's oil refinery, Montrose Station, on the West Penn Railroad, in Allegheny county, between the tank of the said Heitz and his oil works, whether by digging trenches, or laying pipe or otherwise interfering with the property of plaintiffs at that place until further order of this court, plaintiffs to give bond in the sum of $3,000.

In pursuance of notice given last week, to counsel for the Railroad Company, Mr. Barton presented a petition in the District Bourt on behalf of the Conduit Company for permission to file bonds to indemnify the Railroad company for damages, and for the appointment of a board of Viewers to assess damages sustained. Mr. Hampton for the Railroad company objected to the Court considering the matter at the time on the ground that he not had been given time to prepare objections to the filing of the bond. He also preferred that the full bench be present at the hearing. With this view, Judge Kirkpatrick coincided and ordered the postponement of the case until next Saturday.

THE MINERS POSITION.

A mass meeting of miners was held in a grove near West Elizabeth on Tuesday last when the following preamble and resolutions were passed.

WHEREAS. The operators of the Monongahela River and its tributaries are using their best efforts to reduce the price of digging below the four cent rates, and in our opinion the price of provision and all other things that are required for the maintainance of families utterly forbid any such thing, and furthermore, that the present condition of the coal market does not require any such reduction, but on the other hand that at the price the coal is selling, both in Pittsburgh and in Cincinnati markets, the operators can well afford to pay four cents per bushel for digging and still leave them a fair margin for the capital they have invested therefore,

Resolved, That we extend an ernest invitation to our fellow miners in other parts wherever soft coal is dug, to use their influence and co-operate with us, to maintain the four cent rates for digging, believing, as we do, the demand is perfectly reasonable and just.

Resolved, Further, that we will hold ourselves in readiness at any time to confer with our operators looking to a permanent settlement of the question at issue by the formation of a basis with a sliding scale to regulate the price of mining in future, hoping thereby to obviate strikes and interruption in the business.

Resolved, That we extend a cordial invitation to the miners that are working at reduced prices, requesting them. as men, to stand by us in our time of need.

THE M'KEESPORT DEMOCRACY.

FIRST IN THE FIELD—ORGANIZING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of McKeesport was held a few evenings ago in Masonic Hall, that borough, when a permanent organization was formed and the following officers elected:

President, Jesse Sill; Vice Presidents, J. W. Scott, J. W. Wampler; Secretaries, Financial, Wm. Quinn; Recording, W. W. Hitzrot; Treasurer, Jas. H. Mullin.

A vigilance committee of ten Democrats from each ward was also appointed and measures taken to see that the names of all Democratic voters are properly assessed before the 3d of September—a most important movement and one which should be immediately followed in every election district.

The active Democrats of this borough promise to give a good account of themselves, and they have taken the right way of going about it.

COAL MINERS' RIOT.

A number of the miners, who have heretofore been employed at the Castle Shannon mines, but are now out on the strike for four cents per bushel, assembled in force in the vicinity of Fair Haven on Thursday afternoon. They tore a portion of the company's track, and turned some switches for the purpose of throwing the coal cars off the track. Lieut. Wilbert and five other officers repaired to the scene to arrest the rioters. It is alleged, at the house of Peter Zimmer, one of the miners who returned to work at the old prices, an attempt was made to shoot him, several shots from a rifle having been fired at him. Fortunately the shots missed their mark, and Zimmer escaped. M. D. Hays, Esq., President of the company, subsequently made an information before Deputy Mayor Barker against the rioters, and the officers succeeded in arresting Jacob, Henry and Christ. Baumiller, who are alleged to be the ringleaders. Jacob Baumiller was charged with attempting to kill Zimmer. The accused had a hearing yesterday morning, and were held to $1,000 bail for trial at court.

CHARTIERS BOROUGH FIRE

FIVE BUILDINGS BURNED.

About five o'clock Thursday morning a fire broke out in in a row of buildings owned by the Lamp brothers in Chartiers borough, and in a very short time not only consumed the three buildings composing the row, but a two story tavern adjoining and a small dwelling house adjoining the bridge, where its further progress was checked by the efforts of the citizens.

The insurance on the buildings owned by the Lamp Brothers is $2,500, not more than half the value of their property. The insurance on the balance of the property is not known but is supposed to be inconsiderable. Following is a list of the sufferers: Mr. Parsons, confectioner; Mr. H. Lamp, tavern-keeper; Mrs. J. Foster, baker; Mr. M. Reilly, tavern-keeper, and Mr. John Wyland, wagonmaker.

This is the second time lately that this town has been threatened with destruction and it behooves the citizens to take measures to prevent annihilation in the future.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT ETNA.

EX-JUSTICE GRAHAM SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

For some time past a controversy has raged between ex-Justice R. Graham, of Etna borough, and a man named Satterly, relative to a boom the former maintained at his saw-mill. Satterly and others threatened to destroy it, and Graham had them bound over to keep the peace. Notwithstanding this action on Thursday night, two men came to the dam and commenced carrying out the threat. Graham interfered to prevent them, and in order to intimidate them fired a charge from a shot gun into the air. One of the men then assaulted Graham and was knocked down by the latter, when the other man shot Graham in the head and also struck him on the head with hatchet.

Graham was able to make information against his assailants. The parties are supposed to be aided and abetted by some lumbermen from up the river.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Presbyterian Banner of this city pays the following high and deserved tribute to the Pittsburgh Female College, an institution that has won a national reputation for its excellence and success:

With renewed confidence do we invite the attention of parents and guardians, who have daughters and wards to educate, to the rare advantages offered by the Pittsburgh Female College—with renewed confidence, because each year that passes over this institution witnesses some new improvement, some additional attraction, or the enlargement of some existing facility. The collegiate year just closed has been no exception to this rule. Whilst progress has been made in every important particular, the most signal advance has taken place in the Musical Department. The establishment of a Conservatory of Music in connection with the College, and the purchase and erection, at a large outlay, of the largest and best Grand Organ for educational purposes in America, have marked a new era not only in the annals of this popular seminary, but in the history of musical culture in this community. In everything that relates to Music, both with respect to its theory as a science and its practice as an art, thorough instruction is given by no less than TWELVE accomplished teachers, whilst fourteen pianos and three organs are in constant use. Indeed, no institution with which we have any acquaintance surpasses, or even equals, the Pittsburgh Female College, in the facilities afforded for attaining proficiency in this delightful accomplishment, both in the vocal and instrumental departments. Other ornamental branches—Drawing, Painting, Needlework, Waxwork, &c.—are taught by competent and experienced instructors.

But in our own private estimate (old fogies that we are) the crowning excellence of this College is the thoroughness of its instruction in the elementary branches of a solid and useful education. We commend this institution because it does not neglect Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, for the more showy branches to which, in some schools, an undue relative importance is given. It has eight departments, employing twenty-eight teachers. We have also heretofore spoken of the excellent moral influence which pervades this seminary, of its handsome buildings, accessible yet quiet location, and extremely moderate charges for tuition and boarding. For full particulars in all respects we refer our readers to the Catalogue of the College, for a copy of which send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. The Fall Term opens September 9th.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE plasterers are at work on a portion of the Normal School building, at Indiana.

BY the breaking of a guy chain to a derrick used in the construction of the new bridge at Blairsville, on Wednesday last, the derrick fell among a crowd of workmen. Fortunately but one, Daniel Murray was struck. He was severely but not fatally injured.

THE contract for building the iron bridge across the Conemaugh river near Blairsville, was last week let to the Canton Iron Bridge Company of Ohio, at $26.85 per lineal foot, or $7,061.15 for the entire work including the painting.

SAYS the Greenville Argus: A son of Robert Theorborn, near Orangeville, had his skull fractured and an iron bar passed into his brain some distance while working at a shaft hauling up water, by horse power. Also, the son of Jas. Donly was seriously injured by the same cause.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEMOCRATIC

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

23rd DISTRICT.

Delegates to the above Convention will meet at City Hall, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, September 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M., sharp, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for said District. All are requested to attend.

J. ROGERS, Chairman.

au25-td

SAMARITAN REMEDIES.

Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies.

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices.

SAMARITAN GIET, SAMARITAN GIFT

Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,

The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use.

Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Wholessle and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will besent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

MITHRIDATE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.

WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY

Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases. PRICE $5.—Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co. Chemists and Druggists 286 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE!

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President,

The Pittsburgh Female College offers to those who desire either a solid or ornamental education the advantage of EIGHT SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS, elegant and well-furnished buildings, a carefully selected course of study, thorough teaching and TWENTY-EIGHT EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Charges less than any institution in the United States, affording equal accommodations and advantages.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

in connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with instruments, including the largest and best Grand Organ for educational purposes in America. Instruction is given in everything pertaining to music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Voice Culture and the use of all musical instruments, by

TWELVE ACCOMPLISHED MASTERS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN by native teachers. Superior facilities in Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Waxwork. Lessons in music from ten to twenty-five dollars per quarter.

For catalogues and circulars giving full information address Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gentlemen admitted to the Conservatory. Pupils registered in the order of application. Fall term commences September 9, 1874.

jy4-wod

Iron City College.

CORNER PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

The most complete Institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men.

Students Received at Any Time.

For large descriptive circular containing full information, call at the college, or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

au12-tawd&Wlm

D. KINZER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Leather & Shoe Findings,

TANNERS OIL, Crimp and Splitting Machines, Lastings and Elastic Web. Also, manufacturer of

BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS

Of every description, has removed to

No. 50 Smithfield Street.

N. B.—Plasterer's Hair constantly on hand

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Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.

w-s&W

FOR SALE.

WHEELBARROWS,

For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners. Manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.

jy13-M&W C. COLEMAN & SON.

VERNER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble, Granite and Stone Work

286 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa

MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY.

ly29-eod&eow W

J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

285 LIBERTY STREET.

Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap

wa18-M&W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, Loss of SEXUAL POWER, SterILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 10 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to disorders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody—a private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!

All forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh Pa. The proprietors are graduates of the Medical Colleges of St. Louis and those of Eastern cities, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary,

No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of ANDREW BIDELL, Sr., deceased, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to

A. W. BIDELL,
WM. BIDELL,
Administrators.
West Elizabeth P. O., Pa.

au15-6tW

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP—A. TOMLINSON and WILLIAM PORE, both residing in the city of Pittsburgh, have formed a limited partnership, to be conducted under the firm name of A. TOMLINSON & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general foundry business, in the city aforesaid. The said A. TOMLINSON, residing in said city, is the general partner, and said WILLIAM PORE the special partner, has contributed Five Thousand Dollars to the capital and common stock, and said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of AUGUST, 1874, and terminate on the 1st day of AUGUST, 1879.

A. TOMLINSON, General Partner.
WILLIAM PORE, Special Partner.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 1, 1874.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THOSE WHO THINK.

I am often asked whether I can cure consumption? My invariable answer to such a question must be yes! First, because I believe it can be cured, and second, because a negative answer would belie the many articles which I have written and published upon the subject. My main purpose in publishing these articles has been to disseminate correct doctrine on this point, believing as I do that many valuable lives have been sacrificed to the fatal belief that consumption is an incurable malady. Those who have reflected upon the subject will admit at once that there is much reason for the faith which I have in the curability of this, at one time, fatal disease. It will not do to put off to the last hour the attempt to cure, for then the truth will inevitably flash upon the mind when it is too late. Truth generally comes at the hour of death, but it is too late then to make it useful for the purpose for which it has been allowed to grapple with error. "Oh! I don't believe consumption can be cured," say a large proportion of those we hear speak of it. Did you never see it cured? Have you never heard any say that they have been cured? Did you ever examine the subject, or study it, or have you seen much of that disease? If not, your testimony would hardly be worth the listening to, and whoever would listen to you would only learn what none like to hear—that there is no hope for the consumptive! What the consumptive and his friends seek is testimony of a very different kind. Now what is this kind of testimony? The testimony of those who do know: of those who have examined the subject; of those who have been cured by me and my remedies. Where are they? you may also ask. Have their names and cases not been published time and again, not only in the Telegraph, but in nearly every newspaper in this city? "Oh, I do not believe much in those who publish their cures in the newspapers!" How often we hear this language. How else, let me ask, are these cures to be made known? Do you suppose that the persons themselves will know who they shall tell it to, in order to do the most good and confer the most benefit upon their fellow men? It is enough if they will allow their cases to be published, so that others may know by whom they have been cured; and allow me to say here, that I never publish cures without the consent of the persons themselves; that I cure hundreds, not only of consumption, but of every chronic disease, whose names are never known to anyone but myself. It is only in those extraordinary cases that publicity is given to them; in order that even the worst cases may not lose hope, and that such as feel the initial symptoms stealing upon them may know to whom they should apply for a remedy that promises certainty of cure.

I believe it is the interest of every consumptive to make application, at the earliest possible moment that he thinks he has that disease, or any disease, to some one who knows what remedies to use and how to cure him.

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,

167 Liberty Street,

AND

120 PENN STREET.

GREENE'S

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The stomach is one of the most delicate organs of the human system; and the indigestible food crowded into it by the requirements of modern society, keep it in

A STATE OF CHRONIC DISORDER,

which is followed by a resort to tonics and alteratives for relief. It unfortunately happens, however, that many of the medicines used for this purpose contain alcohol, which, poured into a diseased stomach produces irritation, creates inflammation, and does more injury than good.

Oxygenated Bitters Contain no Alcohol,

but are a purely medicinal preparation, which, in cases af Dyspepsia, Heartburns, Indigestion, and other like disorders, at once restores the stomach to its

NATURAL CONDITION OF HEALTH.

The Oxygenated Bitters have been the most popular remedy for the above complaints for the last thirty years, and still maintain their unrivalled popularty.

Price $1 per bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Proprietors, 8 and 9 College Place, New York.

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CARPETING

July 22, 1874.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR

FALL STOCK

And to make room for the new goods we shall offer

FOR 30 DAYS

VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, Reduced from $1 75 to $1 25 per yard.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, Reduced from $2 50 to $2 per yard.

SUPERFINE TWO-PLY CARPET, Reduced from $1 20 to $1 per yard.

ALL-WOOL TWO-PLY CARPET, Reduced from $1 to 75 cents.

FANCY STRAW MATTING, 25 Cts. RAG CARPET, 25 Cents.

McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NEW NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

Next above Dispatch Building.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 48 Fifth avenue.

9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 300 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.

70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.

20 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $900 to $1,500 per acre.

3 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x240 feet; prices $30,000 to $40,000.

2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with lar grounds; $20,000 each.

FIFTH AVENUE WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are the best in the market and will be sold low.

NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.

We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington,

MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

Continued From Second Page.

had made improper advances to Mrs. Tilton. Surprised at this, I asked him, "What?" When he replied, "Don't ask me; I can't tell you." I then said, "Is it possible you could have been so foolish as to sign that letter on the strength of Mr. Bowen's assertion, and not have Mr. Bowen sign it too, although, as you say, he was to carry it to Beecher." He answered: "Mr. Bowen gave me his word he would not sustain the charges and adduce evidence to prove them whenever called upon." I said: "I fear that you will find yourself mistaken. Has the letter gone?" He answered: "Mr. Bowen said he would take it immediately."

I afterward learned from Beecher that Bowen had done so because on the first of January following Beecher gave me the copy he received, as I find by memorandum made at the time on an envelope, and I find by the latter memorandum on the envelope, and that the original draft was given to me by Tilton on the fifth day of the same month. I insert here the following memorandum of facts above stated made at the time, giving how and when it was made:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 25, 1870—Theodore Tilton informed me to-day he had sent a note to Mr. Beecher, of which Mr. Bowen was the bearer, demanding that he (Beecher) should read it from his pulpit and quit the city of Brooklyn. The letter was an open one, and Bowen knew the contents of it, and said that he (Bowen) would sustain Tilton in this demand. In a day or two after that Tilton called on me at my house and said he had sent word to Bowen he was going to call on Beecher within half an hour, or shortly; that Bowen came up into the office with great anger, and told him if he should say to Beecher what he (Bowen) had told him concerning his (Beecher's) adulteries, he would dismiss him from the Independent and Union. Tilton told him he had never been influenced by threats and he would not be in the present case, and subsequently received

BOWEN'S LETTER OF DISMISSAL.

What these charges were, and an account of the interview, appeared in a letter addressed to Bowen by Tilton, bearing date January 1, 1871. This letter has been often published and opens by allusion to the suddenness of Bowen breaking Tilton's contracts, one week the Independent and the other week the Brooklyn Union.

MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSION.

On Friday evening, the 30th of December, being the night of the Plymouth Church prayer-meeting, Tilton came to me and said in substance that, by his wife's request he had determined to see Beecher in order to show to Beecher the confession of his wife, of intercourse between them which he had never, up to that time, mentioned to him, (Beecher) and the fact of the confession of which his wife had told him that she had never told Beecher, although her confession had been made in July previous, in writing, which writing he (Tilton) had afterward destroyed, but his wife, fearing that if Bowen's accusations against Beecher were made public, the whole matter would be known, and her own conduct with Beecher become exposed, had

RENEWED HER CONFESSION

in her own handwriting, which he handed to me to read, which was the first knowledge I had of its existence. Tilton did not tell me how his wife came to make confession in July, nor did I, at that time, or ever after, ask. Indeed, I may state here once for all, that I refrained from asking confessions of acts of all parties farther than they chose to make them voluntarily, for the purpose for which I was acting.

BEECHER SEES TILTON ABOUT IT.

Tilton wanted me to go down and ask Beecher to come up and see him at my house, which I did. I said to Beecher, Mr. Tilton wants you to come and see him at my house in the evening. He asked, What for? I replied: He wants to make some statement to you in reference to your relations with his family. He then called to some one in the back room to go down and say he should not be at the prayer meeting, and we went out together. It was storming at the time, when he remarked, There is an appropriateness in this storm, and asked me

"WHAT CAN I DO? WHAT CAN I DO?"

I said, Mr. Beecher, I am not a Christian, but if you wish, I will show you how well a heathen can save you. We then went to my house, and I showed him into a chamber over the parlor, where Mr. Tilton was and left them together. In about an hour, Mr. Beecher came down and asked me if I had seen the confession of Elizabeth. I said, I had. Said he, this will kill me, and asked me to walk out with him. I did so, and we walked to Mr. Tilton's house together, and he went in one way. He said, this is

A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

It comes upon me as if I was struck by lightning. He went into Tilton's house and I returned home. Within an hour he returned to my house and we left my house again together, and I walked with him to his house. Tilton remained at my house, while Beecher was absent at Tilton's house, and when he returned, there was no conversation between them. When we arrived at Beecher's house he wanted me to stand by him in this emergency and procure a reconciliation if possible. I told him I would, because the interests of women, children and families were involved if for no other reason. That ended the interview that night. During this evening nothing was said by Beecher as to the truth or falsity of Mrs. Tilton's confession nor did he inform me that he had obtained from her any recantation of the confession which I afterwards learned he had done. I returned to my house, and had some conversation with Tilton, in which he told me he had recited to Beecher the details of the confession of his wife's adulteries and the remark which Mr. Beecher made was: "This is all a dream, Theodore;" and that was all the answer Mr. Beecher made to him.

I then advised Tilton that for the sake of Beecher's family, the matter should be kept quiet and hushed up. The next morning, as I was leaving home for business, Tilton came to my house, and with great anger said that Beecher had done a mean act, that he had gone from that interview of last night to his house and procured from Elizabeth a recantation and retraction of her confession. He said for that act he would smite him, that there could be no peace. He said, you see that what I have told you of the meanness of that man is now evident. Mr. Tilton said that Mr. Beecher, at the interview of last night, had asked his permission to go and see Elizabeth, and he told him he might go, which statement was confirmed by Mr. Beecher himself; and Beecher left for that purpose. I said to Tilton, "Now don't get angry. Let us see if even this cannot be arranged. I will go down and get that retraction from him." I was then going to my business, so that I was unable to go that morning, but went that evening, saw Beecher and told him that I thought he had been doing a very mean and treacherous act; treacherous, first, towards me, from whom he wanted help, in that he did not tell me on our way to his house last night what he had procured from Mrs. Tilton, and that he could not expect my friendship in this matter unless he acted faithfully and honorably towards me. I further said, Mr. Beecher, you have had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, and you have done great injury to Mr. Tilton otherwise. Now, when you are confronted with it, you ask permission of the man to again visit his house, and you get from that woman who has confessed you have ruined her a recantation and retraction of the truth for your mere personal safety. That won't save you. At that interview, he admitted with grief and sorrow the fact of his sexual relations with Mrs. Tilton, expressed some indignation that she had not told him she had told her husband, and that in consequence of being in ignorance of that fact, he had been

WALKING UPON A VOLCANO.

Referring to what he had done in connection with Bowen and with reference to Tilton's family, he said that he sympathized with Bowen, and had taken sides with him, as against Tilton in consequence of stories which were in circulation in regard to him and especially of one specific case where he had been informed Tilton had had improper relations with a woman whom he named, and to whom a letter from his wife will make a part of this statement, and had so stated to Bowen, and he told me he would write to Bowen and withdrraw those charges, and gave me the rough draft of a letter which he wrote and sent to Bowen, which letter is here produced:

BEECHER TO BOWEN.

BROOKLYN, January 2, 1871.

My Dear Bowen.—Since I saw you last Tuesday I have reason to think that the only cases of which I spoke to you in regard to Mr. Tilton, were exaggerated in being reported to me, and I should be unwilling to have anything said, though it has but little weight on your mind, in a matter so important to his welfare. I am informed by one, on whose judgment and integrity I greatly rely, and who has the means of forming an opinion better than any of us, that he knows the whole matter about Mrs. Bullard, and that the stories are not true, and that the same is the case with the other stories. I do not wish any reply to this. I thought it only due to justice that I should say so much.

Truly yours,
H. W. BEECHER.

MOULTON GETS THE RECANTATION.

Mr. Beecher told me that Mrs. Beecher and himself, without knowing of the confession of Mrs. Tilton, had been expressing great sympathy towards Mrs. Tilton, and taking an active interest with her against her husband. I said, Mr. Beecher, I want this recantation. I have come for it. Well, said he, what shall I do without it. I replied, I don't know. I can tell you what will happen with it. He asked, what will you do if I give it to you. I answered, I will keep it as I keep the confession. If you act honorably, I will protect it with my life, as I would protect the other with my life. Mr. Tilton asked for that confession this morning, and I said I will never give it to you. You shall not have it from my hands until I have exhausted every effort for peace. Mr. Beecher gave me back the paper, and when I went home with the recantation, I found Tilton there and showed it to him. He expressed his surprise and gratification I should have been able to get it and I then showed to him how foolish it would have been in the morning to have proceeded angrily against Beecher. I made

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR PEACE,

saying that, notwithstanding great difficulties appeared in the way, if they were properly dealt with they would be beaten out of the way. He expressed his willingness and desire for peace. When I saw Beecher I made an agreement at his request to go and see him on Saturday, January 1st. I went to his house in accordance with the engagement.

BEECHER SURPRISED THAT MRS. TILTON SHOULD HAVE MADE THE CONFESSION WITHOUT CONSULTING HIM.

He took me in his study and told me again of his great surprise that Elizabeth should have made the confession of his criminal commerce with her to her husband without letting him know anything about it, making his destruction at any moment possible, and without any warning to him.

BEECHER EXPRESSES GREAT GRIEF AT HIS CRIME.

He expressed his great grief at the wrong he had done as a minister and friend to Theodore, and at his request I took a pen and paper and he dictated to me the paper commonly known as the

THE APOLOGY,

and all of which is in my handwriting, except the words "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence," and the signature of which letter are in Mr. Beecher's.

This was intrusted to me in confidence to be shown only to Tilton, which I did. It had referred to no other fact or act than the confession of sexual intercourse between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, which he at that interview confessed and denied. He, also, at other interviews, subsequently held between us in relation to this unfortunate affair

UNQUALIFIEDLY CONFESSED THAT HE HAD BEEN GUILTY OF ADULTERY

with Mrs. Tilton and always in a spirit of grief and sorrow at the enormity of the crime he had committed against Mr. Tilton's family. At such time he would speak with much feeling of the relation he had sustained towards him as pastor, spiritual advisor and trusted friends. His self-condemnation at the ruin he had wrough under such circumstances was full and complete and at times he was so

BOWED DOWN WITH GRIEF

in consequence of the wrong he had done, that he threatened to put an end to his life. He also gave to me the letter, the first draft of which is above given, in reference to which he said that Bowen had given it to him, and that he had told Bowen that Tilton must be crazy to write such a letter as that; that he didn't understand it, and that Bowen said to him, "I will be your friend in this matter." He then made the statement that Tilton made to me at my house, of the charge that Bowen had made to him. Tilton said Bowen had been very treacherous towards Tilton as well as towards himself; because he, (Beecher) had a reconciliation with Bowen, of which he told me the terms, and that Bowen had never, in his (Beecher's) presence, spoken of or referred to any allegation of crime or wrong-doing on his part with any woman whatever.

He gave me in general terms memoranda, which show the terms of the reconciliation. The first is in the handwriting of Bowen, containing five items, which Beecher assured me were terms which Bowen claimed should be the basis of reconciliation. It is as follows: First; report and publish sermons and lecture-room talks. Second, new edition of Plymouth Collection and Freeland's interest. Third, explanation to the church. Fourth, write me a letter. Fifth, retract in every quarter what has been said to my injury.

The second paper is a pencil memorandum of reconciliation with Bowen, in Beecher's handwriting, having an account of the affair. It is as follows:

BOWEN ON HIS GRIEVANCES.

At Freeland, about February, 1870, had a long interview at Mr. Freeland's house for the purpose of having a full and final reconciliation. Mr. Bowen stated his grievances, which were either of an abusive nature or of my treatment of him personally, as per memorandum in his writing. After hours of conference everything was adjusted, and we shook hands. We pledged each other to work henceforth without jar or break. I said to him: "Mr. Bowen, if you hear anything of me not in accordance with this agreement of harmony, do not let it rest; come straight to me at once, and I will do the same by you." He agreed. In the lecture room I stated that all difference was over, and we were friends again at this public recognition. He was present and heard, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with it. It was after all this that I asked Mr. Howard to help me carry out their reconciliation, and to call on Bowen and remove the little differences between them. Mr. Howard called and expressed his gratification. Then it was that, without any provocation, he (Mr. Bowen) told Mr. Howard that this reconciliation did not include the one matter; that he (Bowen) knew that about Mr. Beecher which, if he should speak it, would

DRIVE MR. BEECHER OUT OF BROOKLYN

Mr. Howard protested with horror against such a statement, saying, "Mr. B. this is terrible. No man should make such a statement unless he had the most absolute evidence." And he pointedly said that he (Howard) might go to Mr. Beecher, and that Mr. Beecher would never give his consent that he (Bowen) should tell Mr. Howard the secret. Mr. Bowen at no time has ever made known to Mr. H. what this secret was; and the hints which Mr. Beecher had heard of led him to think that it was another matter, and not the slander, which now he found it to be in first part of the original memorandum, the words: "Between Bowen and Beecher," which follow the words, "Full and final considerations are erased." Mr. Beecher proposed a card for Tilton. In enthusiasm I hoped well and much of one who has proved utterly unprincipled. I shall never again notice her stories, and now utterly repudiate her statements concerning me and mine.

AN AGREEMENT AFFECTED TO HUSH THE MATTER UP.

In that interview, Beecher was very earnest in his expression of regret at what had been done against Tilton in relation to business connections with Bowen, and besought me to do everything I could to save him from the destruction which would come upon him if the story of his (Beecher's) intercourse with Mrs. Tilton should be divulged. In compliance with directions of Beecher, January 1, 1871, I took the paper which he had dictated to me to Tilton, detailed to him Beecher's expressions of regret and sorrow, spoke to him of his agony of mind and again appealed to him to have the whole matter kept quiet, if for no other reason—for the sake of the children. To this Tilton assented. I found him writing the letter to Bowen of that date, which I have before produced. He told me also of the contract he had with Bowen, and gave me authority to settle his affairs with Bowen.

TILTON TO BEECHER.

BROOKLYN, January 2, 1871.

Tilton to Bowen—Sir: I hereby authorize Mr. Francis D. Moulton to act in my behalf in the full settlement with you, of all my accounts, growing out of my contracts for services to the Independent and the Brooklyn Daily Union.

[Signed.] THEO. TILTON.

THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN BOWEN AND TILTON.

Acting in the interest of Beecher, I told Tilton that this controversy with Bowen, if possible, should be peacefully settled lest it might reopen the other matters relating to Beecher's conduct in Tilton's family and the charges made by Bowen against Beecher. To this Tilton assented. The correspondence between Moulton and Bowen in relation to the contracts of the latter with Tilton and their conferences are here given. At one conference, Moulton states the following is the language: "I then said to Bowen, that I thought he was a very treacherous man and for this reason that I knew he had had a reconciliation with Beecher, or rather I was informed of it, which was perfected in the house of God and that, within forty-eight hours from that time he had avowed to Mr. Howard that he could, if he chose,

DRIVE MR. BEECHER OUT OF TOWN.

I told him further, that I was also informed that prior to that reconciliation he had no charge against Beecher's character to Beecher, but only behind his back, and I said, Mr. Bowen, I have the points of settlement between you and Beecher, in your own handwriting, and there is no reference to any charge of crime of any kind against Beecher.

Mr. Bowen made no denial of these assertions of mine, but seemed, on the contrary, abashed and dejected, and in reply to my question, what do you say to these charges which you have made against Beecher, he declined to say anything about them, but repeated the question, what can I do? I answered; I am not your adviser. I cannot dictate to you what course you should pursue, but you have done great injustice to Mr. Tilton and to Mr. Beecher, and you ought to take the earliest means of repairing the injustice.

TILTON AND THE INDEPENDENT.

I should think it would be but just for you to restore Tilton to the Independent, but I don't believe he would go back if you should offer it to him. His reply was, "How can I do that now?" I told him I didn't know, he must find a way to settle his own difficulties. He again expressed his willingness to arbitrate the question of money between himself and Tilton growing out of the contract. I told him that I would not arbitrate that question of money between himself and Tilton growing out of the contract. I told him I would not arbitrate; that a plain provision of the contract provided he should pay what I demanded, and he must fulfil it. Mr. Bowen rose to leave and said, before leaving, whenever I wanted to see him he would be happy to come to my house and confer on this subject, and he did on several subsequent occasions, visit me at my house whenever I sent for him to consult on this matter.

The means I have of giving so accurately the conversation between myself and Bowen as to the conversation I had with Tilton and Oliver Johnson are, that, prior to my meeting with Bowen, as I told him, I had an interview with Oliver Johnson in the presence of Tilton, where the whole matter was discussed and a memorandum of Oliver Johnson's statement, in which he gave his recollection of the interview of December 26th, when Tilton and Johnson were present, and was taken down by Tilton in short hand in my presence, and copied out at the time in Johnson's presence, which memorandum has been in my possession ever since, and from which I read each statement, one after the other, to Mr. Bowen. Oliver Johnson's statement was made at the interview of December 26th, at Willow street, No. 90. Mr. Bowen voluntarily pledged his word to Mr. Johnson that he (Bowen) would take no further measures in regard to Mr. Tilton without consultation with Mr. Johnson. Mr. Bowen likewise had said substantially the same thing that Mr. Johnson had previously, during a private conversation between these two persons said here was no obligatory confidence imposed on any of the parties concerning anything said at this interview, save an especial pledge, mutually given that nothing should be said concerning Mr. Beecher's demonstrations towards Mr. Tilton. Mr. O. J. says: Bowen's statement in regard to H. W. B. were not intimations of H. W. B's. adulteries, but plain and straight forward charges on the same.

BEECHER CHARGED WITH ADULTERY WITH OTHER WOMEN.

H. C. B. stated he knew four or five cases of Mr. B's. adulterous intercourse with women. O. J. says that H. C. B., at this interview, had plainly declared that H. W. B. had confessed his guilt to H. C. B. H. C. B. said I cannot stand it any longer. You and I owe a duty to society in this matter that the man ought not to stay another week in his pulpit. It is not safe for our families to have him in this city.

ANOTHER SERIOUS CHARGE.

The allusion to the widow was made by T. T., and H. C. B. said he had no doubt that her husband's death was caused by his knowledge of her improper intimacy with H. W. B. I have no doubt about it whatever. To make an end of the statement as to their controversy between Tilton and Bowen, I further state, that various negotiations were had between Bowen and myself, which resulted finally in an arbitration, in which N. B. Claflin, Chas. Storrs and Jas. Freeland were referees; that there was very considerable delay arising from my own absence South in the early spring on account of sickness, Mr. Bowen's absence during the summer and Tilton's absence during the fall and winter on his lecturing tour, so that the arbitration did not terminate until the 2 d of April, 1872. This arbitration was determined upon by me, and my determination given to Mr. Claflin in the following note:

MOULTON TO CLAFLIN.

BROOKLYN, April 1, 1872.

My Dear Claflin—After a full consideration of all interests, other than Theodore's, I have advised him to arbitrate on grounds which he will explain to you, and which I hope will accord with your judgment and kind wishes towards all concerned.

Cordially yours,
FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

THE CONTRACTS BETWEEN TILTON AND BOWEN CANCELLED.

Tilton, Bowen and myself appeared before the arbitrators, and all made statements. After a full hearing, nothing having been submitted to the arbitrators except business differences of Tilton and Bowen, the arbitrators made an award that Bowen should pay Tilton seven thousand dollars, for which Bowen drew his check upon the spot, and the contracts were delivered up to him.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

After the above settlement, a paper, which has since been called the tripartite agreement, was signed by Bowen and Tilton, Beecher signing it subsequently. The inducing cause to this arbitration was the fact that Tilton had commenced a suit against Bowen and prepared an article for the Golden Age, in which he embodied his letter to Bowen and a statement of the circumstances. He submitted that article to me, and I begged him to withhold it from publication. I also brought Beecher and Tilton together, and Beecher added his entreaties to mine to prevent its publication, and closed the suit which might work injury to Beecher and others. I agreed to submit Tilton's claim to arbitration to which I had been invited before by Bowen, but which I had refused as before stated. In this interview between Beecher, Tilton and myself, I said perhaps we can settle the whole matter if I can see Mr. Claflin, for Claflin knows Bowen well, and understands the importance of all these interests. Beecher said he would send Claflin to me, and I might confer with him upon the matter.

At the conclusion of the arbitration, the parties signed the Tripartite Covenant which was drawn up as I understand by Samuel Wilkinson. It was first signed by Bowen in the form in which it was first drawn. It bound the parties to say nothing of any wrong done or offence committed by Beecher, and fully exonerated him therefrom. After Bowen had signed it, it was handed to Tilton to sign, and he refused. He was willing to sign any agreement never to repeat again the charges of Bowen, saying that, if for no other reason, the matter should thereafter ever come to light, it would appear that there had been something between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and it might be used as evidence to the injury of himself and family as well as of Beecher and therefore it was not for the interest of either Tilton or Beecher to sign it in the form first proposed. No copy of that tripartite covenant was confided to me. Appended to this covenent, and made a part of it, was a copy of the proof sheets of an article for the Golden Age, so that it might be known exactly to what scandal it referred. How that tripartite covenant was published I know not. As a part of that settlement, it was arranged that Tilton should write a letter to Bowen to be published in the Independent with certain comments, to be made by Bowen. After the tripartite covenant was signed, it came to the knowledge of Beecher, as he informed me, that Bowen was still spreading scandals about him, at which he was angered, and he proposed to write Bowen a letter, stating the points that had been settled in their reconciliation and agreement, and the reason why

BOWEN'S MOUTH SHOULD BE CLOSED

In regard to such slanders. I find among my papers a pencil and ink memorandum of statements intended to be embodied in that letter which was submitted to my judgment by Beecher. It is in his handwriting, and reads as follows: Beecher's statement of Bowen's settled. First, That he allowed himself to listen to unfounded rumors. Second, That he never brought them either to me nor in any proper manner to the church; that he only whispered them, and even then only when he had a business end in view. Third, That he did not himself believe anything had occurred which unfitted me for the utmost trust shown by continuing for twelve to fifteen years a conspicuous attendant at Plymouth Church. By contracts with me, as editor of the Independent, by continued publications of my sermons, etc., making the privilege of doing so even as late as the interview at Freeland's, one of these points of settlement. By the settlement of all difficulties at Freeland's, and a reconciliation which was to lead to work together, in which there was not a single hint of any personal immorality, but every item mentioned was business, following is the result of such agreement: First. I am to resume my old familiarity at his house. Second. To write to him a letter that he could give his family, to show that I had restored my confidence. Third. To endeavor to remove from him the coldness and frowns of the parish, as one who had injured me. Fourth. A card to be published, and which was published, and giving him the right to put in the Independent sermons and lecture-room talks, &c. Fifth. I was invited to Woodstock and be his guest as I was at Grant's reception. V. Of the settlement by a committee whose record is with Claflin, I have nothing to say. I did not see Mr. B. during the whole process, nor do I remember to have spoken with him since. VI. Now, the force of the statement that he did not believe that I had not done anything immoral which should effect my standing as a man, a citizen, and a minister, illustrated by the foregoing facts, is demoustrated by his conduct when he did believe that Theodore Tilton committed immoralities. His disposition, independent of his ignominious expulsion from the Brooklyn Union, his refusal to pay him the salary, and forfeit of contract.

As a part of this transaction, Beecher sent me the following note:

BEECHER TO MOULTON—MONDAY.

My Dear Friend:—I called last evening as agreed, but you had stepped out. On the way to church last evening I met Claflin. He says B. denies any such treacherous whisperings, and is in a right state. I mentioned my proposed letter. He liked the idea. I read him the draft of it in the lecture room. He drew back and said I had better not send it. I asked him if B. had ever made him a statement of the very bottom of the facts, if there were any charges I did not know. He evaded and intimated that it would haruly be right in telling me. I think it would be right in telling you. He ought to. I have not sent any note and have destroyed that prepared. The real point to avoid is an appeal to the church and then a council. It would be a conflagration and give every possible chance for the parties for hidings and evasions and increase an hundred fold this scandal without healing anything. I shall see you as soon as I return. Meantime, I confide everything to your wisdom as I always have, and with such success hitherto that I have full trust for the future. Don't fail to see Claflin and have a full and confidential talk. Yours ever,

H. W. B.

NO MORE TROUBLE UNTIL THE PUBLICATION IN WOODHULL'S WEEKLY.

From the time of the tripartite covenant, nothing occurred to disturb the relations between Beecher, Tilton and Bowmen or either of them, so far as I know, until the publication in Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly of an elaborate story concerning the social relations between Beecher, Tilton and Mas. Tilton. After that publication appeared, it again came to the knowledge of Beecher that Bowen was making declarations derogatory to his character This was followed by the publication of the tripartite covenant which Beecher informed was done by Samuel Wilkinson, so that Beecher was not a party to its publication, nor knew anything about it. Afterwards, there appeared an account of an interview between Bowen, Beecher, Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull, published in the Brooklyn Eagle, in which an attempt was made to obtain from her any letters which she might have, showing that Beecher was guilty of criminal conduct, which attempt failed, whereupon Beecher addressed me the following note:

MORE LETTERS.

Beecher to Moulton:—I need to see you this evening any time till half-past ten. Can you make the appointment? Will you call at 124, or shall I. At what hour. I send Claflin's letter. Keep it. Answer by telegraph.

(Signed) H. W. B.

I shall take tea at No. 74, Hicks, and should you call, let it be there, or I will go round to your rooms. I want to show you a proposed card. I also produce a letter of Claflin to Beecher of June 28, 1873, which was enclosed with the above.

CLAFLIN TO BEECHER.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1873.

My Dear Mr. Beecher—I have yours. It was distinctly understood that the call on Woodhull was entirely private and not to be reported. I told Bowen, Woodhull had no letters from you of the least consequence to him, or anybody else, and he was entirely satisfied after the interview that I was entirely right. I went there at Bowen's earnest solicitation, knowing it could not harm you, and might satisfy him, as I think it did. It was in bad faith to publish the meeting. All present must have been disgusted at the utter lack of what Woodhull professed to have, but could not produce. Truly, your friend.

H. B. CLAFLIN.

P. S.—Wish you would call and see me if you pass the store. I am always in at about 11 a. m.

MRS. WOODHULL'S CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.

Beecher, when we met in pursuance of his note, produced to me a memorandum of a card which he proposed to publish in the Eagle, and which he submitted to my judgment, and gave me leave to attend the same as I thought fit for that paper.

BEECHER GIVES HER THE PRIVILEGE OF PUBLISHING HIS TWO LETTERS IN HER POSSESSION.

BROOKLYN, June, 1873.

I have seen in the morning papers that application has been made to Mrs. Victoria Woodhull for certain letters of mine, supposed to contain information respecting certain infamous stories against me. She has two business letters, one declining an invitation to a suffrage meeting and the other declining to give her the assistance s licited. These and all letters of mine in the hands of any other persons they have my cordial consent to publish. I will only add in this connection that the stories and rumors which have for a time been circulated about me, are grossly untrue, and I stamp them in general and particular as utterly false. I saw the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle at his office, and after consultation with him, the card was published as follows:

BEECHER WRITES TO THE EAGLE.

To the Editor of the Brookly Eagle: Sir—In a long and active life in Brooklyn, it has rarely happened that the Eagle and myself have been in accord on questions of common concern to our fellow citizens. I am for this reason compelled to acknowledge the unsolicited confidence and regard of which the columns of the Eagle of late bear testimony. I have just returned to the city to learn that application has been made to Mrs. Victoria Woodhull for letters of mine supposed to contain information concerning certain infamous stories against me. I have no objection to have the Eagle state in any way it deems fit, that Mrs. Woodhull or any other person or persons who may have letters of mine in their possession, have my cordial consent to publish them. In this connection and at this time, I will only add that the stories and rumors which have for some time past been circulated about me are untrue; and I stamp them in general and in particular as utterly untrue.

Respectfully,
(Signed) HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MRS. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER TO BEECHER.

I withstood the entreaties of my husband to the last, and sent Mary in my stead and at the last moment I confided to her all that I knew and felt and feared, that she might be prepared to sustain her father should trials overtake them. By reading the accompanying letters from her, you will perceive that, from outside evidence alone, he had come to the conclusions which I reached only through the most reliable testimony that could well be furnished Mary's case, and against every predisposition of my own soul, fearing that they would hasten home to me and thus lose all the benefit of the journey, for, owing to this and other anxieties of business, John had grown worse rather than better up to that very time, though the air of the high Alps was beginning to promote sleep and restoration. I telegraphed by cable, "No trouble here. Go to Italy," and by recent letters I am rejoiced to hear of them in Milan in comfortable health and spirits From the day those letters came, the matter has not been out of my thoughts an hour. It seems to me an unceasing prayer has ascended, that I might be guided with wisdom and truth, but what is the truth, I am further from understanding this morning than ever. The tale, as published, is essentially the same as told to me. In fact, it was impossible, but that Mr. Tilton is the authority for it since I recognize a veri-similitude, and as I understand it, Mrs. T. was the sole revelator. The only reply I made to Mrs. Stanton was that, if true, you had a philosophy of the relation of the sexes so far ahead of the times that you dared not announce it, though you consented to live by it. That this was, in my judgment, wrong, and God would bring all secret things to light in his own time and fashion, and I could only wait. I added that I had come to see that human laws were in importance, but could get no further, though I could see glimpses of a possible new science of life that at present was revolting to my feelings and my judgment. That I should keep myself open to conviction, however, and should converse with men and especially women, on the whole subject, and as fast as I know the truth I should stand by it with no attempt at concealment. I think that Dr. Channing probably agrees with you in theory, but he had the courage to announce his convictions before acting upon them. He refused intercourse with an uncongenial wife for a long time, and then left her and married a woman whom he still loves, leaving a darling daughter with her mother, and to-day pays photographers to keep him supplied with her pictures as often as they can be procured. I send you the article he wrote when abandoned by all their friends. He and his wife went to the West and stayed for years, crushed by calumny and abuse. To-day they are esteemed more highly than ever, and he is in positions of public trust in Providence.

You will perceive my situation, and by all that I have suffered, and am willing to suffer for your sake. I beg you to confide to me the whole truth, then I can help you as no one else in the world can. The moment that I can know this matter as God knows it, He will help you and me to bring everlasting good out of this seeming evil. If I could say truthfully that I believe this story to be a fabrication of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton's imposed upon a credulous woman, a mere medium, whose susceptibility to impressions from spirits in flesh and out of it is to be taken into account always the whole, thing dies. But, if it is essentially true, there is but one honorable way to meet it in my judgment and the precise method occurred to me in bed this morning, and I was about writing you to suggest it, when your letter came. I will write you a sisterly letter expressing my deep conviction that the whole subject needs the most earnest and chaste discussion. That my own mind has long been occupied with it, but is still in doubt on many points. That I have observed for years that your reading and thinking has been profound on this and kindred subjects and now the time has come for you to give the world through your own paper, the conclusions you have reached, and the reasons therefor. If you choose, I will then reply to each letter, giving the woman's view, for there is surely a man's and a woman's side to this beyond everywhere else, and by this means attention will be diverted from personalties, and concentrated on a social philosophy, the one subject that now ought to occupy all thinking minds.

It seems to me that God has been preparing me for this work, and you also for years and years. I send you a reply I wrote to Dr. Todd long ago and which I could never get published without my name; which, for the sake of my daughters I wished to withhold. Although Godkin of the Nation, Hollbrook of the Herald of Health, Ward of the Independent and every mother to whom I have read it, all told me it was the best thing ever written on the subject, and the men said they would publish it if they dared, while Mrs. —— urged me to give my name and publish it, and said she would rather have written it than anything else of its length in the world, and if it were hers she would print it without hesitation.

I send also a copy of a letter I wrote John Stuart Mill on his sending me an early copy of his Subjection of Woman, and his reply. I am sure that nearly all the thirty men and women are somewhere near you, and will rally to your support if you are bold, frank and absolutely truthful in stating your convictions.

Mrs. Burleigh told Dr. Channing she was ready to avow her belief in

SOCIAL FREEDOM

when the time came. She was weary now and glad of a reprieve, but should stand true to her convictions when she must. My own conviction is that the one radical mistake you have made is in supposing that you are so much ahead of your time, and in daring to attempt to lead when you have anything to conceal. Do not, I pray you, deceive yourself with the hope that the love of your church or any other love, human or divine, can compensate the loss of absolute truthfulness to your own mental convictions. I have not told you the half I have suffered since February, but you can imagine, knowing what my husband is to me; that it was no common love I have for you and for the truth and for all mankind, women as well as men, when I decided to nearly break his heart already lacerated by the course I had been compelled to pursue by sending him away to die, perhaps, without me at his side. I wish you would come here in the evening some time to the Burton Cottage, or I will meet you in New York you appoint, and at any time.

Ever yours, BELLE.

Read the letters from John and Mary in the order I have given them. I will send these now and the other documents I have mentioned another day, waiting till I know whether you will meet me on the third of the same month.

LETTER OF MRS. HOOKER REFERRED TO.

Mrs. Hooker addressed a letter to her brother, the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher which I produce, marked No. 6.

Mrs. Hooker to Rev. Thomas K. Beecher. Please return this letter to me when you have done with it.

HARTFORD, Sunday, Nov. 3, 1872.

Dear Brother Tom:—The blow has fallen and I hope you are better prepared for it than you might have been, but for our interview. I wrote D. A. Bingle a line last week thus: Can I help you? And here is his reply; "If you still believe in that woman, you cannot help me. If you think of her as I do, you can perhaps, though I do not need much help. I tread the falsehoods into the dirt from whence they spring, and go on my way rejoicing. My people are thus far heroic and would give their lives for me, their love and confidence would make me willing to bear far more than I have. Meantime, the Lord has a pavalion in which he hides me until the storm be over past. I abide in peace, committing myself to Him who gave himself for me. I trust you give neither countenance nor credence to the abominable coinage that has been put afloat. The specks of truth are mere spangles upon a garment of falsehood. The truth itself is made to lie. Thank you for love and truth and silence, but think of the barbarity of dragging a poor child of a woman into this slough.

Yours, truly, ——.

Now, Tom, so far as I can see, it is he who has dragged the dear child into the slough and left her there and who is now sending another woman to prison who is innocent of all crime but a fanaticism for the truth as revealed to her, and I, by my silence am consenting unto her death. Read the little note she sent me long ago when in a burst of enthusiasm over a public letter of hers which seemed wonderful to me. I told her how it affected me and mark its prophetic words.

ETTER OF VIC WOODHULL.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1874.

My Dear, Dea Friend: I was never more happy all my life than I am this morning; and made so by you, whom I have learned to love as much, from you from whom I had expected censure. I receive the first deep, pure words of approval and love. I know my course has often been contrary to your wishes, and it has been my greatest grief to know that it was so, since you have so nobly been my defender; but all the time I knew it was not I for whom you spoke, but all womanhood, and I was the more proud of you than your love was general and not personal. I am often compelled to do things from which my sensitive soul shrinks, and for which I am under the censure of most of my friends. But I obey a power that knows better than they or I can know, and which has never left me stranded and without hope. I should be a faithful servant, indeed, were I to falter now, when required to do what I cannot fully understand, yet in the issue of which I have full faith. None of the scenes in which I have enacted a part were what I would have selfishly chosen for my own happiness. I love my home, my children, my husband, and could live a sanctified life with them, and never desire contact with the wide world, but such is not to be my mission. I know what is to come, though I cannot yet divulge it. My daily prayer is that Heaven may vouchsafe to me strength to meet everything which I know must be encountered and overcome. My heart is, however, too full to write you all I wish. I see the near approach of the grandest revelation the world has yet known, and for the part you shall play in it thousands will rise up and call you blessed. It was not for nothing that you and I met so singularly. Let us watch and pray that we fall not by the way-side before we reach the consummation. We shall then look back with exceeding great joy to all we have been called upon to suffer for the sake of a cause more holy than has yet come upon the earth. Again, I bless you for your letter.

Affectionately and faithfully yours,
VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

I would have submitted the card to Beecher before publication but he was absent for obvious reasons. I held myself excepted from this call for publication as was well understood by Beecher. I knew nothing further of the relations of Bowen and Beecher in this connection which is of importance to this inquiry. Anotheranxious complication of the relations of the parties arose from the publication by Mrs. Woodhull of the story in her journal. It is a matter of public notoriety that Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the sister of Beecher, had espoused the cause of Mrs. Woodhull on the question of female suffrage and had been accused still further of adopting her social tenets. Beecher's relations to Mrs. Tilton had been communicated to her. This had been made a subject of communication from Mrs. Hooker to her brother, and after publication by Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs. Hooker addressed the following note to her brother, which contains so full and clear an exposition of all the facts and circumstances that I need not add a word of explanation. I produce

MRS. HOOKER'S LETTER TO BEECHER

under date of November 1, 1872.

HARTFORD, November 1, 1872.

Dear Brother: In reply to your words, if you still believe in that woman, etc., let me say that from her personally I have never heard a word on this subject, and when nearly a year ago I heard that when here in this city she said she had expected you to introduce her at Steinway, I wrote her a most indignant and rebuking letter to which she replied in a manner that astounded me by its calm assertion that she considered you as true a friend to her as I myself. I enclosed this letter to Mr. Tilton asking him to show it to you if he thought best to write me what it all meant. He never replied nor returned the letter to me as I requested, but I have a copy of it at your service. In the month of February after that, on returning from Washington, I went to Mrs. Stanton's to spend Sunday at Jersey City. I met Mrs. Woodhull who had come on in the same train with me it seemed, and who urged me in a hasty way to bring Mrs. Stanton over on Monday for a suffrage consultation as to the spring convention, remembering her assertion of the friendship between you, and her meeting you occasionally at Mr. Moulton's house. I think this is the name. I thought I would put this to the test, and replied that I could be sure of seeing you at the same time I would come. She promised to secure you if possible and fully meant to keep my appointment, but on Sunday I remembered an appointment at New Haven which I should miss if I stopped in New York, and so I passed by dropping her a letter by the way. Curiously enough, sister Catharine, who was staying at your house at this time said to me here casually the latter part of that same week, Belle Henrie went over to New York to see you last Monday, but could not find you. Of course my

AN OFFICER MEETS HIS DEATH IN THE DISCHARGE OF HIS DUTY.

OFFICER JOHN WEIMER SHOT BY A NEGRO NAMED HENRY HILLAND WHILE ATTEMPTING HIS ARREST — THE SHOT PROVES FATAL — THE MURDERER ARRESTED.

[From The Daily Post of Tuesday.]

Shortly before twelve o'clock last night Henry Hilland, colored, and a white man named Wm. Sproul, were passing along Wylie avenue hooting and yelling and acting in an exceedingly disorderly manner, both men being largely under the influence of liquor. Officer Bailey met the parties between Elm and Fulton streets, and taking hold of them, started towards the Central Police Station with them. The men, who made no resistance, walked a little distance with Bailey, when they met Officer John Weimer. Bailey handed Hilland over to Weimer, requesting the latter to bring him along to the lock-up. Weimer took charge of Hilland as requested, and the two prisoners walked quietly along until they arrived at the corner of Chatham street and Wylie avenue. When they arrived at that point, Hilland made an attempt to break loose from Weimer, and a sharp struggle ensued, during which the former succeeded in getting his right arm free. He immediately drew a revolver and while yet struggling with his captor aimed it at him and fired. The shot struck the officer and he fell back upon the pavement, crying "I'm shot" as he fell. Hilland being free immediately took flight. Bailey released Sproul to care for his brother officer, when Sproul started up Wylie avenue.

By this time several persons were attracted to the place and the injured man was carried into a drug store on the corner of Wylie avenue and Chatham street, where his wound was examined. It was found the ball had entered his left side, penetrating the heart. He was then conveyed to his home at Hardscrabble, opposite the glass works, breathing his last while being carried by his brother officers. The deceased was a man about thirty-one years of age, and leaves a wife and three small children. He had been on the police force for a number of years, and was considered one of the most faithful and efficient officers in the city.

Search was immediately made by other officers who had been attracted to the place of murder, for the murderer and his companion. Sproul was captured on Wylie a short distance above Chatham, and was conveyed to the lock-up. A man named M. Ferguson was also arrested, as was A. Bratten who worked with Hilland. Shortly before two o'clock Hilland the murderer was caught by Officers William McClain and Pat Carrigan near his brother's trimming store on Centre avenue near Fulton. When captured by the officers he denied being the murderer, claiming that he knew nothing about the occurrence whatever. He was conveyed to the lock-up, however, when he was identified by Officer Bailey as the man who did the shooting. A large Sharp's seven shooter was found on his person, with one chamber empty. Hilland is a barber by occupation, having worked at a shop on Penn avenue, near Twelfth street. He is a man about twenty-seven years of age, is single, and boarded at the corner of Wylie avenue and Elm street.

THE MURDERED OFFICER.

INQUEST HELD YESTERDAY MORNING — THE TESTIMONY ADDUCED — HILLON SHOWN TO BE THE MURDERER — HE CLAIMS TO HAVE DONE THE SHOOTING IN SELF-DEFENSE.

[From The Daily Post of Wednesday.]

The jury empanelled by Coroner McCallin at officer John Weimer's shortly after his death on Monday night, met at the Coroner's office yesterday morning and proceeded to take testimony on the murder.

AN EYE WITNESS' TESTIMONY.

Officer David Bailey, who was the first witness sworn, testified as follows: Was with the deceased at the time of the shooting; arrested these parties between eleven and twelve o'clock; I mean Hillon and Sproule; arrested them on Wylie street between Logan and Elm, about a quarter before twelve: deceased spoke to them first, said he, "keep quiet boys." Sproule said to me, "Bailey, you're a son of a b——h;" I grabbed hold of both Sproule and Hillon; after I got as far as Congress street deceased let go of his prisoner, who was Hillon; Sproule said to me "Weimer has let go of his prisoner, why can't you let go of me?" I said, "I can't let go worth a cent;" after we got down between Federal and Chatham, on Wylie, Sproule said to me, "Bailey, you son of a b——h, there's a gentleman right ahead of you there, why don't you let go of me?" Just as we got to Chatham and Wylie streets, the shot was fired and Weimer fell over in my arms; I helped to carry Weimer into the drug store at the corner; after I got him there I went for Dr. Foster; when Weimer fell into my arms, Sproule was right along side of me; I let my prisoner go and caught hold of Weimer; after I went for the doctor, I started on a hunt for the parties in this row; I saw a revolver in Hillon's hand when the shot was fired.

THE COURSE OF THE BALL.

Dr. W. S. Foster, sworn.—I was called in about twelve o'clock to attend the deceased; I got to him in the drug store before he died; it was in Lafferty's drug store; I saw the man was in a dying condition: I told him if he had anything to say he had better say it, as he hadn't long to live; he said nothing; I then asked him if he knew who had shot him; he said he did not; he then begged to be taken home; they started home with him on a cot, and he died on the way home; I made a post mortem examination this morning with Dr. Gilmore and found the ball had entered the left side about five inches below the nipple, between the seventh and eight ribs and passed directly across and backwards and loged against the spine, wounding several arteries. There was about a gallon and a half of blood in the abdominal cavity. [The ball was here exhibited, and the doctor gave it as his opinion that that was the cause of death.] I found the ball lodged against the spine.

Dr. Gilmore was next called and corroborated Dr. Foster in his testimony, giving it as his opinion that death was brought about by internal hemorrhage.

Wm. Sproul, Hillon's companion, was next placed on the stand, but nothing additional to the testimony given by officer Bailey was elicited. Robert Wells, colored, and Robert H. Ferguson, who had been with Hillon and Sproul, a short time before the occurrence, were also examined but furnished nothing worthy of publication.

THE ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

Officer Wm. McClean testified that shortly after the shooting he saw William Moore and John McCallin on Fulton street who told him of the shooting and gave him a description of Hillon. Mr. McClean then said to them that a man answering that description had just passed him and gone to a house on the corner of Centre avenue and Fulton street. The three men started after him and found Hillon standing on the steps leading to the house in the back yard. He was calling to some one inside to open the door. Moore and McClean took hold of him and pulled him down, when Hillon wanted to know what they were arresting him for. They told him he would find out, when Hillon commenced to whistle. They started with him down to the lock-up, Hillon alternately whistling and disputing the authority of the men to arrest him. At the station-house Hillon was searched, when a seven-barreled revolver was found in his pocket with one of the chambers discharged; this revolver was indentified by some of the witnesses as one that Hillon carried.

VERDICT AGAINST HILLON.

When the testimony had been taken, the rest of the murdered man was shown to the jury. The cloth surrounding the bullet hole was considerably burned, showing that the shot had been fired by some person near the deceased. After a short deliberation the jury rendered the following verdict: That Officer John Weimer came to his death on the night of August 24, by a ball fired from a weapon in the hands of H. J. Hilon, at the corner of Chatham and Wylie streets.

THE MURDERER'S STATEMENT.

Hillon was yesterday morning removed from the lock-up to the jail, where he acknowledged having done the shooting to several persons. He claims, however, that he was justified in the act, having shot Weimer in self-defense. He states that Weimer was unnecessarily rough with him, pinching his arm so that he was caused great pain. While walking along with the officer, he claims, he saw something gleaming in the latter's hand, which he took to be a knife or some weapon not usually carried by a policeman. This the officer dropped, but almost immediately picked up, and fearing that he intended to use it, shot him, he avers, in self-defense. He also claims that the revolver was not his, but belonged to Ferguson, an employee in his barber shop, and that he happened to place the revolver in his pocket before leaving his shop in the evening at the advice of Ferguson. His story differs very materially from the evidence adduced at the inquest, and is entirely too transparent to convince a jury that he acted in self-defense.

THE FUNERAL.

Great crowds of sympathizing friends visited the late home of Officer Weimer last evening to view the remains and offer sympathy to the afflicted wife. The funeral will take place from his late residence this afternoon between two and three o'clock, and the entire police force, under Colonel Johnson, will attend.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

M. A. Heim, bankrupt, Erie. Hearing before Register Woodruff on bankrupt's petition for discharge. Adjourned till September 3d, prox.

Henry G. Bell & Co. vs. W. C. Treadwell, alleged bankrupt. On application of solicitors for petioning creditors, the debtor was adjudged a bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Woodruff.

J. & J. M. Childs, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of J. M. Childs for final discharge was presented to the Court, and the usual order made for final examination before Register Woodruff on the 11th prox. Spencer & Marvin for bankrupt.

Davison & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co. Injunction prayed for against the Cranberry Coal Company and C. W. Rouch, President, was wranted upon filing a bond in $5,000.

Erie Torsion Spring Company, in bankruptcy. Report of Register Woodruff as to conformity of this matter with Sec. 14 of amended act of June 22, 1874, and recommending discontinuance of proceedings, was approved by the Court, and proceedings discontinued on payment of costs.

J. M. Garrison, bankrupt, Scranton. Petition of Brown, Gassler & Co., for liquidation of alleged liens, was referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Charles B. and James C. McVey, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of James C. McVey for his discharge from bankruptcy, presented, and order made for his final examination before Register Harper.

Edwin S. Kline, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Petition of Hasbrouck and Christy for compensation as solicitors for H. Riddle, Son & Co., petitioning creditors, with Register Harper's report thereon presented, and said report approved, and $100 allowed said solicitors for compensation.

James T. Wood and Charles A. Wood, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of C. Lewis, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged leins, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

In the cases of admiralty against the steamboat "Stella," "Baltic" and "Oil Valley," an argument was had on the exceptions filed to the Commissioner's report on distribution of the funds in each case, by Lambie for and Friend against exceptions. Further argument fixed for to-day.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court.—Judge McCandless.

H. K. Berlin, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented, approved and sale confirmed.

Lewis Brainerd, bankrupt, Susquehanna county. Exceptant to assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate ordered to perfect his testimony and argue the same on the 30th proximo. Little for motion.

A further argument was had on the exceptions to the Commissioner's report in the cases of the steamboat "Stella," "Baltic" and "Hercules," in admiralty, by Messrs. Barton, Montooth and Lambie. Decision of the Court withheld.

COMMON PLEAS JURORS.

The following jurors, in addition to those already published, have been drawn to serve in the Court of Common Pleas for the September term:

Third Monday in September—Andrew Getty, John Randolph, Alexander Scott, Fleming Orr, Emil Pfeifer, William Phillips, J. O. Pearson, Abijah Hays, Robert Trimble, A. J. Reynolds, John Johnson, J. P. Johnson, Abel Hastings, G. L. Miller, James Graham, Adam Grissell, Daniel Donohue, E. Dillon, Henry Darlington, Hugh McGuire, Jacob Sarver, W. Graham, Henry Swift, G. W. Carnes, Alexander Carnahan, John P. Carr, Francis Cluley, Samuel D. Sleeth, Joseph S. Lare, R. W. McLaughlin, A. M. Marshall, Robert Lyons, John McKain, Charles Maurer, James Lee, E. R. Holland, E. J. Young, Richard Lewis, T. Murray, Neil McFarland, Joseph O'Brien, Adolph Beverman, Joseph Brooker, J. Fitzsimmons, James Lindsay, Thomas Barnes, John S. Edgar, William Lyons, Jacob Kurtz, John Crow, Manus O'Donnell, Joseph A. Thompson, Alexander Aiken, J. G. Leezer. George W. Keefer, Adam Delano, Joseph Laches, Wm. C. Bort; Chris Zimmerman, John Bowles.

First Monday in October—James Freel, W. J. Burtt, Jacob Beck, Wm. Marshall, Ebenezer Nesbitt, John Crider, A. B. Young, Frank Johns, Peter Haberman, Henry Meyer, Robert Simpson, Richard Thompson, Nicholas Swearengen, John Anderson, Jacob Furch, Thomas Dennan, Henry Wurzel, Louis Stuckrath, W. Derson, James Irwin, L. J. Phillips, Andrew J. Baird, Saml. Parker, John Pollock, Wm. Huckert, John McCandless, Robert Stewart, Lewis Singleton, Daniel McNulty, John Kemp, Chas Garber, J. P. Kennedy, Wm. McLaughlin. J. L. Bennett, J. Wallace, Thos. Coleman, Alex. West, Daniel Frey, E. A. Beinally, Daniel Nicholl, Samuel Jarvis, James Vandegrift, Andrew Miller, George Spratt, Wm. Fawcett, John Hamil, James Richey, Jr., Manus McLaughlin, John J. Torley, Lewis Long, R. P. Phillips, L. Richards, John Dinsmore, Thomas Little, Samuel Wiltrop, B. Morgan, Daniel McCurdy, John Davis, R. T. Hurner.

THE Heathen Chinee proposes to run opposition in the picture selling business, on the streets hereafter. Their "Child like and bland" faces many hereafter be expected at every door soliciting our citizens to buy "pickles."

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

SOMERSET citizens are making an effort to raise a brass band in their town.

THE corner stone of the Insane Hospital, at Warren, will be laid on the 10th of September next.

AN inspositor was last week soliciting aid from the citizens of Blairsville, Indiana county, for the sufferers by the flood on July 26th inst.

ON last Saturday evening the large and commodious barn of Mr. John Forester in Franklin township, Butler county, was, together with all its contents destroyed by fire.

THE Jefferson County Commissioners have offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest of Ami Sibley, the murderer of Perry, in Snyder township, some three or four weeks ago.

SAYS the Ebensburg Freeman: The rimmer used in boring the artesian well in this place, struck fast at a depth of about sixty feet, on Tuesday last, and all efforts thus far have failed to dislodge it.

ON Friday last Edward Donahue, son of Thomas Donahue a merchant of Greensburg, while washing a buggy at Jacks Run accidentally fell and broke his right arm. Dr. Tomison reduced the fracture.

MRS. H. L. RANKIN, of Uniontown was the lucky holder of ticket No. 48,102, which drew the handsome prize of two thousand dollars in the eleventh annual distribution of premiums to subscribers of the Detroit Commercial Advertiser. She has received her money.

MR. R. E. WOODS, a shoemaker, residing some four miles south of Greenville, Mercer county, on the Greenville and Clarksville road, had his shop burglarized Monday night. The thieves took some $50 worth of boots and shoes, besides all the tools in the shop.

Two prisoners named Jack O'Brien and Levi Spotts escaped from the Schuykill county jail, on Monday last. O'Brien was sentenced April 4th 1871 to seven years for assault and battery with intent to kill and Spotts was sentenced May 3rd 1873 to three years and three months for larceny.

SAYS the Brownsville Clipper: Mr. Osmond M. Johnson, of this place, who is now in his 60th year, has never felt pain in his life; neither tooth-ache, head-ache, nor back-ache, and never known himself to feel tired. He has not missed a meal on account of sickness since 1832. Such men are of very little account to the medical profession.

THE residence of a Mrs. Thompson, in Johnstown, was entered by burglars on Tuesday evening about 9 o'clock and $95-50 abstracted from the trunk of a young man boarding in the house, besides $30 or $40 worth of clothing, etc., was carried off. The inmates of the house were absent at the time.

THE Northumberland Press says, that on the first of September that portion of the West Branch and Susquehanna Canal division of the Pa. Canal above Lock Haven, Pa., and that portion of the Juniata division above Petersburg, Pa., will be abandoned. Boatmen have been notified to have their boats out of those portions of the canal by that time.

THE Crawford County Democrat says: The daughter of a Mr. Lane, of Irvineton, four years old, strayed into a saw-mill, and too near a large circular saw, which was running slowly. She was caught by the teeth of the saw, carried over it, and thrown several feet beyond, and escaped injury except two severe cuts, one on the leg and one on the arm.

TOOMBS VS. GARFIELD.

It is a matter of history that while Bullock was Governor of Georgia, from which State he absconded in order to elude the officers of justice, bonds to a large amount were issued illegally. After the Bullock Ring had been deposed from power the Legislature of Georgia appointed a committee to investigate the circumstances under which various descriptions of bonds were issued, and decide upon the question of their validity, it being understood that the State would repudiate all liability for the payment of fraudulent issues. While the proceedings growing out of this measure were in progress, the holders of some of the contested bonds sent a retainer of $5,000 to Gen. Bob Toombs, with a request that he should appear before the legislative committee and advocate the payment of the bonds; but the unrepentant old rebel, according to the Atlanta News, refused to receive the retainer, saying in effect: "I don't want your money. I propose to appear before the legislative committee in the interest of Georgia, and without charge to her, and I will spend $10,000 of my own money to prevent the payment of your rascally bonds." Leaving out of view all questions of the justice or expediency of the action of Georgia in refusing to acknowledge the validity of the disputed bonds, it is evident that Gen. Toombs considered that it it would be dishonorable in a prominent citizen of that State, although he held no office, to advocate what he thought was an attempt to plunder the treasury. When a Chicago firm of wood pavement jobbers were engaged in an attempt to get a contract from Boss Shepherd's Board of Public Works to put down their pavement in Washington, paying nearly a hundred thousand dollars to secure the job, it became of the utmost importance to secure the influence of the man who "held the purse strings of the nation," to use the words of one of their agents. Accordingly, that eminent patriot and Christian statesman, the Rev. James A. Garfield, was approached with a fee of $5,000, which he quietly pocketed, after which he not only made an argument in favor of the corrupt paving job, but also became one of the most subservient tools of the District Ring, using his position as Chairman of the Appropriation Committee to get money from the National Treasury for the payment of fraudulent bills made by Babcock and presented by the Ring. And that shows the difference between Bob Toombs, the rebel, and Garfield, the hypocrite.—[N. Y. Sun.]

AN INTERESTING CASE DECIDED.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently decided a case of much interest to dealers in railroad supplies. It seems that Vibbard, Foote & Co., of New York City, agreed to furnish iron rails for the Ware River Railroad on credit to N. A. Smith & Co., the contractors who were building the road, and to take the contractors' notes, secured by bonds and stock of the company, as collateral. Under this agreement they delivered two thousand tons of rails, and had sent to the contractors bills of parcels for eight hundred tons remaining ready for delivery in Boston, for which they had also taken the contractors' notes, but without full collateral, when the railroad company and Smith & Co. became insolvent. Some time after this the affairs of the company passed into the control of Chester W. Chapin, of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The company then demanded the eight hundred tons of iron, claiming that they had paid Smith & Co. for it, and had thus acquired title. The demand for the iron was refused, and the Ware River company brought suit against Vibbard, Foote & Co. and others to get it. The court in bench (Judge Wells delivering the opinion) has now decided the case in favor of Vibbard, Foote & Co., holding that, whether the title to the iron had passed from them or not, they had a venders' lien upon it to secure what was due them under their contract with Smith & Co., and when the insolvency of the company and contractors were disclosed had a right to hold it until that lien was satisfied. It is understood that the claim of Vibbard, Foote & Co. is equal to the value of the iron as appraised at the time the suit was commenced, somewhere about $75,000.—[Springfield Republican.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, Aug. 26, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade in this city will compare favorably with last week, being rather an improvement over the close of last week. In regard to value, but few changes have taken place and those will be found under their appropriate headings. Produce—The market contains an abundant supply of the various articles that come under this head; prices, of course, are governed altogether by quality and circumstances. Flour—The market was steady and the demand was fair; the leading houses have a good supply on hand and are well pleased with the situation; the mills are in receipt of a large quantity of very superior wheat, from which they make a very fair article of flour. Butter was dull; prices, however, are without change, the only demand being for choice roll for table use. Cheese—The receipts have fallen off; the demand, however, is only moderate. Potatoes are dull; the supply exceeds the demand and prices are very uncertain with a downward tendency.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,300	Apples, bbls	30
Potatoes, bush	1,340	Butter, pkgs	29
Cheese, bxs	470	Corn, sks	340
Barley, sks	205	Bacon, tcs	25
Wheat, sks	1,053	Oats, sks	6,434
Ice, case	14	Hay, bales	65

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

ALES—We have nothing new to note in regard to prices or demands. The card rates remain as follows: India ale at $11 per bbl; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—The demand is evidently improving; the rates, however, are unchanged; we quote soda ash common 3½@3¾c; refined 4½c; nitrate soda 4c; pots and pearls 10c; arsenic 5c per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Is beginning to arrive; we can report sales in a jobbing way at 75@85c per gallon.

APPLES.—The market is fairly drugged with this article; sales were made at various prices, ranging from $1@2 50 per barrel.

BAGGING—Was steady; prices have been uniform for some time; we quote Penn Mill two bushel, 35c; two and a half do, 40c; three do 48c.

BUTTER—The demand is improving for the better grades only; all other grades have been neglected for some time; we quote nominally prime to choice solid packed at 20@24c per lb; medium to good 15@20c; other descriptions have no fixed value.

BERRIES—We have to note a dull market; the season is drawing to a close; we quote blackberries at 50@75c per bucket; whortleberries 75@$1.

BEANS—Are dull, being considered out of season; prices are nominal, ranging from $2@2 50 per bushel; nothing but a choice article will command the latter figure.

BROOM CORN—The market continues firm with a fair trade demand; the demand is improving, with light stocks to operate on; we quote choice hurl at 10@10½c; good green 7½@8½; red 5½@6½c per lb.

BEESWAX—Market quiet; we quote yellow 31@35c; dark 27@30c per lb.

COTTON SHEETING AND YARNS—Anchor 11c; Eagle 11; Idaho 10½c; Duquesne 9½c; Magnolia 9c; Penn Mill A No 1 1-4-4 sheeting 11c; Nonatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B fine 9½c; white carpet chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine, 31c per lb.

CEMENT—The demand was fair and sales regular; Louisville and Phœnix $2@2 25 per barrel; Rosendale $3 50@4 10; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 10; Portland $7 50@8 per barrel.

CRACKERS—In ample supply; lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 6½c; soda do 6½c; sugar 9@9½; butter 6½c; water do 6 per lb.

CHEESE—The demand has fallen off, the stock on hand is not a large one; we quote: Ohio factory at 13½@14c per lb; Ohio sweitzer 16@18c per lb.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off; fresh ones sell at 14@15 per dozen.

FLOUR—We can report liberal receipts and a fair trade demand; the rates are: white winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old, $7 00@7 25; new do $6 25@6 50. Rye flour $6. Graham flour $7 25@7 50. Corn meal $3 50. Oatmeal $7 25@8 00 per barrel.

GROCERIES—Dealers report a moderately active market; still there is room for improvement; at the same time all things taken into consideration dealers have no just cause for complaint. The following are the very latest quotations:

Green Coffees—Fancy 26½c; choice 25½c; prime 24c; good 22c; Java 34c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 27c; Rio in bulk, 26½c. Roasted Java 39c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 11c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard extra C 10¾c; Standard hards 11½c; Franklin extra C 10¼c; American extra C, 9¾c; Cuba 9c; Porto Rice 9¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 50 per box; valentias 13@14c per lb; currants 7½@8c per lb; prunes 13½@14c per lb; Muscatels $4 25 per box.

CANDLES—Mould candles 11c; stearine 14c; star do 19c.

SOAPS—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo sosp $6 50 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

GRAIN—The market since our last has presented nothing very new or important; the week's sales taken as a whole were large; the latest quotations are; wheat not so active; we quote: choice Kentucky white $1 38@1 40; Pennsylvania and Ohio white wheat $1 25@1 30; Kentucky and Illinois amber $1 25; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 15@1 17½. Corn is quoted at 83@84c for prime yellow ear; shelled, 80@82c for high mixed and yellow. Oats are firm with an upward tendency at 53@54c for white; 51@52c for mixed. Rye is dull at 90c. Barley nominal at $1 20@1 25 being a slight decline in prices.

FISH—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand at slightly declined figures since our last issue; we quote as follows: No. 1 extra mess mackerel per bbl $24; No. 1 mess do 23; Extra No. 1 shore, 18; Extra No. 1 bay 15; No. 1 bay 14; Ex. No. 2 13; No. 2 bay 12; New No. 3 10; Georges codfish, per 100 6 50; Medium do 5 00; Lake trout 7 25; White fish 7 00; Lake herring 5 00.

HAY—The receipts continue large; prices are weak and very uncertain and tending doward; we quote: baled prime timothy $19@20 per ton on wharf and track; No. 2 $17@18; inferior $15@16; loose hay from wagon sold at various prices.

HOMINY—Steady at $4 75@5 per barrel.

POTATOES—Are dull; the supply exceeds the demand; sales were made by the car load at 60@75c per bushel; in a small way at the usual advance.

POULTRY—Is in good demand; chickens 45@60c per pair.

PEACHES—Very quiet and dull, prices very uncertain, ranging from 50c@$2 per box.

PROVISIONS AND BACON—The market is without change. The rates are: hams 16c; shoulders 10½@11½c; breakfast bacon 15½c; dried beef 18c; beef tongues per dozen, $7 50; rib sides, 12½c; clear rib 13¼c; clear 13¾c. Mess pork $25 per bbl; Prime lard refined for summer use in tierces 16c, in half bbls 16½c, buckets 17c; in 3 lb caddies 17½c, in 5 lb do 17c, in 3 lb pails 18½c; in 5 lb do 18¼c; in 6 lb do 18c per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in better supply and prices are easier. We note transactions in a jobbing way from store at $3 40@3 50 per bushel; in round lots the market is quotable at about $3 25@3 30.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice Jerseys are still quoted at $6 per barrel.

RAGS—Steady at 2¾@3c per lb.

TALLOW—In moderate demand at 6½@7c per lb.

WOOD IN SHAPE—The following articles are reported up to the hour of going to press: Bent rims, 1¼ to 1¼ inch per set, $1 25; 1¾ inch, $1 40; 1½ inch, $1 50; 1⅝ inch, $1 85; 1¾ inch, $2; 2 inch, $2 75; 2¼ inch, $3. Spokes—XX hickory 1 to 2 inch $3; do 1 to 2 inch, $2 75@4. Oak—XXX, 2½ inch and under, per set, $3 50; 2¾ to 3 inch, $4 50; 3¼ to 3½ inch, $5 50. Shafts—unfinished, $7 50@10 per dozen pair; finished, $10 50@15. Poles—unfinished, $9@15 per doz; finished, $15@21.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves match with heading are quoted at $30@35 per thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 60; country, $1 50@1 55; kegs, 5 gallons, $1; 10 gallons, $1 25; half barrels, $1 60.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Aug. 26, 1874.

REMARKS—The market yesterday retained the ground gained in the previous day and was reported firm all around. The tendency at present seems to be in the direction of higher prices, although it is not likely that there will be any rapid advance to the old figures.

CRUDE.

We have to report a firm and advancing market in crude; United at wells rules at about 80@85c; at river $1 00@1 12½; other lines for immediate shipment at 92½c@$1 00.

Sales as follows reported at

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls United at wells..... 80@82½c
3,000 do United at river..... $1 10
1,000 do Union at wells..... 1 12½

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

The market is a shade firmer without any change in prices; we quote crude at C. & P. R. R. station at $1 00 per bbl.; at wells 55c.

REFINED.

The market for refined is quiet and unchanged; we quote carbon in car lots at 9¼@9½c f. o. b. at works,

NEW YORK.

Refined is steady and is quoted at 11⅝@12c, the latter for prompt delivery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot is quoted at 11¼@11½c; September 11¾@12c.

OIL BARRELS

The market is dull and unchanged; we quote city make at $1 50; country at $1 40.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, August 26.—The Courier says: The petroleum markets closed firm. The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot..... $1 07½
1,500 bbls spot..... 1 10

OIL CITY.

2,000 bbls spot..... $1 10
1,000 bbls spot..... 1 12½

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls United at river..... $1 10
1,000 do do at river..... $1 12½
1,000 bbls United at wells..... 80c
2,000 do do do..... 82½c

NEW YORK, August 26.—Closing of 25.—Oil—The market is strong with lighter offerings at quoted prices and a moderate inquiry; sales are 8,000 bbls refined for early September at 12c; quotations are 11⅞@12c for spot and balance of the month, and 12c for early September; cases on spot are quoted at 16¾@17c; naphtha at 9c for western and 10c for city; crude in bulk at 5¼c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is quiet with refined quoted at 11¾@11½c for spot and month; 11¾@11¾c for September.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Market quiet; S. W. 11¼@11½c; crude 4¾c; cases 15½@15¾c; sales none; futures September 11¾@12c.

OIL CITY, August 26.—Market quiet; nominally at $1 10.

TITUSVILLE, August 26.—The market is firm but quiet; quoted at $1 10.

PARKER'S LANDING, August 26.—Market quiet at 85@92½c.

ROUSEVILLE, August 26.—Market quiet and firm at 97½c.

TIDIOUTE, August 26.—Market firmer and advanced 2½c, now bidding 75c at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 26.—Market firm at $1.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Aug. 26, 1874.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on sale was not a large one; they did not exceed 800 head all told, a falling off as compared with the previous week of 9,200 head. The largest portion on sale were fine Ohio and Chicago: The adjoining counties were well represented. The average quality of the offerings were common and medium grades. Owing to the falling off in the supply, buyers were more anxious to invest. It was represented that some of the cattle on sale cost over $7 00 per cwt in Chicago. Incidental expenses would meet the cost here to about $7 60. Butchers, as might be expected, did not fancy to give the figures demanded for good cattle. As before noted the market was moderately active.

The following are the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400@1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth	$7 25@7 50
Extra 1,300@1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 50@6 75
Fine 1,200@1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth	5 50@6 00
Common to medium	4 00@5 00
Inferior	2 50@3 75
Bulls	2 25@3 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was not a very large one and did not exceed 1,700 head. The market was stronger and more active. Prices exhibited no material change. As usual, the largest inquiry was for good fat sheep. The very top price was 5½c and only a limited amount would bring anything like that figure. The better kind was soon disposed of, leaving those that put in a late appearance only the common and medium grades.

The following are the rates:

PRICES.

Extra 95@100 lbs fine wool	$5 00@5 50
Good 80@90 lbs do	4 90@5 00
Fine 70@75 lbs	3 75@4 25
Common to medium	3 00@3 50
Inferior	1 50@2 00

LAMBS.

Only a few head were on sale. They were disposed of at $2, 4@5 per head.

HOGS

The supply was light, but was fully up with the demand. Prices were lower with sales to butchers in a retail way at $7, 8@8 25 per cwt.

MILCH COWS.

There were some thirty head offered for sale, most of which were disposed of at $25@40, as to age, condition and qualities as milkers.

CALVES.

There were few calves on the market, and prices varied as to the age of the offering.

HORSES AND MULES.

Some were offered for sale; however, we have no quotations to give.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Aug. 26, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market was well supplied although the receipts fell short of last week. The quality was about the same that has been receided here for some time past. The bulk of the offerings consisted of lower grades, natives, rough Texans and Cherokees. As usual, of strictly prime fat cattle the supply was hardly up with last week and was considerably below the demand. There were plenty of buyers for that description, but they were not to be had. Those that purchased early could have had an advance of ¼@¾c per pound. There was also a fair inquiry for extra heavy cattle and a few of that kind would bring good prices. The supply of real choice cattle has not been sufficient to satisfy the demand for at least two weeks. A noticeable feature of dullness this week was in light Texan steers, of which there was quite a number on sale.

The following are the current rates for the various head:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth	$6 62@6 65
Choice 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth	$6 50
Choice 1,200 lbs, fine and smooth	6 00
Good 1,000 lbs, fine and smooth	5 50
Fair 1,000 lbs, fine and smooth	5 00
Cherokees and Texas	2 75@4 50
Bulls, etc	2 25@3 00
Stockers	3 50@4 25

HOGS.

The receipts have increased the advance noted in our last. It was no doubt the cause of the upward movement. Prices, as compared with last week, show a slight decline. The demand for Philadelphia hogs have fallen off. Stocks of that description are accumulating.

The following are the nominal rates:

Best Philadelphia	$8 00
Good do	7 60@7 75
Yorkers	6 50@6 75
Grassers	6 00

SHEEP.

The run was a large one as compared with last week and was of a much better quality. The result was prices were maintained. The supply was up with the demand. As usual, good fat sheep sold readily, whilst common lots were dull and neglected.

The following are the ruling figures for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Fine wool, fat 95 to 100	$5 50@5 75
Fine do 85 to 90	5 00@5 25
Fine do 75 to 80	4 00@4 50
Jersey ewes, per head	1 00@3 00
Scalawags	90@1 50

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, August 26, 1874.

REMARKS—The market was a quiet one, being entirely devoid of animation, at least so far as our market is concerned. As before mentioned, there are still several sound lots of wool in first hands in Eastern, Ohio, Western, Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. It may be proper to note that these lots are held by parties who refuse to accept the present rates. They have more faith in the future than in the present range of prices.

The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Common fleece	40@42c
Fine fleece	45@47c
Unwashed	22@30c
Medium fleece	42@45c
Tub-washed	44@46c

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Money loaned at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5 to 7. Sterling dull and heavy at 486@486¼ for sixty days, and 489@489½ for sight. Customs receipts $430,000. Gold dull but steady with all transactions at 109¾@109¾. Carrying rates were 1 per cent. Loans were also made flat and 1-64 for borrowing.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $20,000. Clearings $23,,000. Governments steady. Railroad bonds quiet and firm. State bonds quiet.. Tennessees a little lower.

Stocks weak with a declining tendency most of the day. Prizes fell off ¼ to ¾, the market closing active and weak. Towards the close of business the suspension of a German firm engaged in exporting petroleum was reported. The liabilities are said to be $500,000. This had a depressing effect on the market. Among the sales to-day were 37,000 shares Western Union, 16,000 Pacific Mail, 12,000 Erie, 15,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Union Pacific, 5,500 Wabash, and 4,000 Rock Island.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Cotton barely steady at 16¾@17c. Flour dull, heavy and 5@10c lower; super western and State $4 40@4 95; common to good $5@5 40; good to choice $5 20@5 80. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No 2 Chicago $1 12@1 13; No 2 Northwest $1 13: No 2 Milwauke $1 17@1 18; winter red western $1 12@1 18. Corn in fair export demand; prices unchanged. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Oats scarcely so firm; new mixed western 48@53½c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Petroleum quiet; crude 5½c; refined 11⅞@